LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**INSURANCE.**

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 26 BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 31 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.**

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting as Arion with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 28 Jan. | | | |
| 4 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 16,088 |
| 11 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,649 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,986 |
| 25 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK@ | | 16,602 |
| 21 ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 24 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 ,, | MOOLTAN x.. | | 20,847 |
| 7 April | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK @.. | | 16,602 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 5 May | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 12 ,, | DELTA .. | MOREA* | 10,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA .. | | 14,120 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 0,986 |
| 16 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x .. | 16,572 |
| 30 ,, | MANTUA .. | | 10,946 |
| 7 July | RAZMAK .. | RANPURA* .. | 16,614 |
| 14 ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN x .. | 20,847 |
| 28 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

1 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 16th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 6th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 1st Feb. | MIRZAPORE .. | Straits, China, and Japan. |
| 7th Feb. | KALYAN .. | Colombo, Strait China & Japan |
| 23rd Feb. | DELTA .. | Colombo, Strait China & Japan |

†does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 1st Feb. | KARAGOLA .. | East & South Africa. |
| 1st ,, | BANKURA .. | Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 3rd ,, | VARSOVA .. | Basrah via Karachi |
| 4th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Porbunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie |
| 6th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 22nd ,, | xELLORA .. | Mombasa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

**N. Y. K. LINE**

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meigen Maru .. | 5345 | 21 Jan. | 5 Feb. |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 2 Feb. | 14 ,, |
| Tamatsu Maru .. | 4646 | 8 ,, | 18 ,, |
| Malacca Maru .. | 5374 | 15 ,, | 29 ,, |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 20 ,, | 4 Mar. |
| Osaka Maru .. | 3741 | 25 ,, | 8 ,, |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 6845 | 1 March | 15 ,, |
| Tasmania Maru .. | 4105 | 7 ,, | 18 ,, |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 18 ,, | 29 ,, |

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**

**O.S.K. LINE**

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Yeikoku Maru .. | 22nd Jan. | 3rd Feb. |
| *Heinan Maru .. | 11th ,, | 3rd ,, |
| Shunko Maru .. | 27th ,, | 10th ,, |
| Taizan Maru .. | 9th Feb. | 18th ,, |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 10th ,, | 20th ,, |
| Ichiyo Maru .. | 13th ,, | 25th ,, |
| Tsurushima M .. | 19th ,, | 28th ,, |
| Honolulu Maru .. | 24th ,, | 5th Mar. |
| Shingo Maru .. | 27th ,, | 9th ,, |
| Indo Maru .. | 1st March | 10th ,, |

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

**THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.**

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

## BANKING

**Punjab National Bank, Limited.**

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. 23,00,000 |

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullunder | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jullundur City | Okara (dist.) |
| Ambalia City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Can |
| Ambalia Cant | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Quetta |
| Calcutta | (Maghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager,
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

**"Second To None"**

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

**The Atank Nigrah Pills**

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

*For a full list of all our preparations write to :—*

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

**SAVE EYES**

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

**When You Spend so much for Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

**Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

**The Bombay Chronicle**

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .... | Rs. 3\|8. | Rs. 4. | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

## INSURANCE

THE

**UNIVERSAL**

FIRE & GENERAL

**INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.**

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR**

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Managing Agents:* **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

**INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.**

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagaon, Bombay

**Insure Your Motor Cars**

WITH THE

**VULCAN**

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

*For Particulars Apply to :—*

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY
Tel. No. 25347.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

**THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd**

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differences on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to :—*
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

**Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—**

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

**Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.**

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced Portuguese or Hindu Clerk for Laundry office. Apply BRISTLE & CO. Opp. Railway Hotel, New Churni Road.
A R700

WANTED—Elderly Hindu LADY Housekeeper for general work and management of the household of bachelor gentleman. Salary with board and lodging. Write Box No. 2691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R699

WANTED—A competent TYPIST for immediate engagement. Applicants must have at least five years' experience in an Attorney's firm. Apply personally Messrs. SHAH AND CO., Solicitors, Yule Building, Fort.
29869

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE TUSSORE SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards Rs. 2-8 per yard. Cream Colour, Flowered Kairandi Chadars Rs. 3-4 each. Plain Rs. 4-8 each. Self colour. Write P. R. KANERA AND CO., AMBALA CANTT.
T R659

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM, SHOP, SHOW WINDOWS in Gaiety Buildings, opposite Victoria Terminus. Apply MANAGER CAPITOL.

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R698

## MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH for a double graduate Bisa Aggarwal (Garg-gotra) girl. Correspond with The MANAGER, D. B. AGGARWAL CO., Patiala (Punjab)
M R639

## FOR SALE.

**SOFT SERVICEABLE FLANNELETTE.**
Kukomi Flannelette at As. 11 to As. 15 per yard; 29" x 30" wide in white, red and blue striped. Excellent for children's wear. Write for free samples.
White ..... As. 13|6 per yard.
Blue Striped..... As. 15 per yard.
Red Striped ..... As. 11 per yard.

**TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.**
Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't spoil them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service. Free samples on request.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

**TENNIS SCREENS THAT WEAR.**
Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60" x 9'. Free samples of materials on application.
Dosuti ..... Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting ..... Rs. 112 per pair.

**GET A GOOD PURDAH.**
You can make or mar the appearance of your room with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for the rod. Write for free sample.
Price for size 6' x 56" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each.
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

**THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,**
CAWNPORE.
K2

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3 8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Electrical equipment and material as shown below and should reach the office of the undersigned by March 15th, 1928.

(1) Electric Storage Water Heaters.
(2) Cables, transformers and switch gear.
(3) Electrical Cooking equipment.

Copies of specifications could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Two) only.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary, Stores Committee,
Bikaner Government.
Bikaner, 25-1-28.
29872

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON VEDIC RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR ERNEST P. HORRWITZ, of Hunter College, New York City, will deliver a course of six public lectures under the auspices of the University on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building on the following days, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

| No. | Date | Subject. |
|---|---|---|
| I.—TUESDAY, | Jan. 31 .... | Rig Veda |
| II—WEDNESDAY, | Feb. 1.. | Upanishads. |
| III.—FRIDAY, | Feb. 3.. | Sankhya-Yoga. |
| IV.—SATURDAY, | Feb. 4 | Buddhism. |
| V.—TUESDAY, | Feb. 14, .. | Vedanta. |
| VI.—FRIDAY, | Feb. 17.. | Universal Religion. |

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th January, 1928.
29857

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2571 of 1927.

PHIROZSHAW F. BALSARA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, practicing as an Architect at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, for himself and on behalf of other Creditors of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar deceased .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) AMINABAI, widow of the said Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar, (2.) YAHYA SALEBHOY AKHTAR, both of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Dhobi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of the said Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar deceased ..... Defendants.

To,
The CREDITORS.
of Mr. Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar, deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order, made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar on 16th day of December, 1927, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff on behalf of himself and other Creditors of the abovenamed Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar against the Defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs:

(a) That it may be declared the Plaintiff is entitled to recover from the estate of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar the sum of Rs. 1,524| and interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from 9th October, 1927, till payment.
(b) That the estate of the said Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhtar may be administered by and under directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(c) That for that purpose all accounts may be taken inquiries made and directions given as may be deemed necessary.
(d) That in the meantime a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate with such powers as may be necessary.
(e) That the Plaintiff's costs may be provided for.

And take further Notice that 22nd day of February, 1928, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of January, 1928.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
29874

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 23 of 1905.

LUXMIBAI, widow of Chintaman Balvant Oze ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

SHRIRAM ANANDRAO OZE and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1914, and the Consent Judge's order, dated the 12th January, 1928, the following properties and mortgages will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that the undivided 2|3rd share or interest of the Vendors (being parties to this suit) in all that piece of land with the dwelling house and Cattle Shed standing thereon, situate at Palaspe Taluka Panwel, District Colaba, admeasuring 155 feet by 80 feet and 33 by 26 1|2 feet respectively and bounded, on the East by a stone wall and Paddy land, on the West by the Road, on the South by the Road leading to Shri Ram Temple and on the North by the Road and the house of Hari Dhondhu Natekar.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL those pieces of cultivated land, situate at Karanjade Taluka Panwel, District Colaba, bearing parts of Survey Numbers, 3; 5; 4; 6; 7; 8; 9; 16; 14; 24; 22; 32; 30; 31; 27; 26; 28; 29; 33; 44; 48; 36; 57; 63; 72; 71; 74; 129; 121; 112; 125; 132; 13; 12 and 64 the area whereof is 46 acres and 14 3|4 gunthas in the aggregate and the aggregate total assessment whereof is about Rs. 345-1-0.

LOT NO. 3.

All that the principal sum of Rs. 15,999|- secured by a deed of possession Mortgage, dated the 14th day of August, 1872, and made between Balvantrao Ganesh Oze of the one part and Ramchandra Laxman Bhide of the other part of all those pieces of land (in which the Mortgagor has only a 3|4th share), situate at Vadap, Hedavli, Pathraj, Kurung and Hedavli Taluka Karjat in the Colaba District, particularly described in the list herewith and all interest henceforth to become due on the said sum and the full benefit of all powers, right remedies and securities in the said Deed contained and all right title and interest of the Vendors as Mortgagees (parties to this suit) under the said Deed.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY.

The boundaries of Mouje Vadap or Hidav Tarfe Nid:—East—Mauje Dhak village, West Brahmans Inam village, South Morigagor's Kusivli inam lands and Government land, North Government village Mauje Kohil.

The boundaries of Mauje Hedavli Tarfe Kothal Khalati:—East Mawal Sahyadri, West Government village of Mauje Savale, South Government village of Mauje Mandavle North Mauje Kotimbe Budrukh.

KHOTI VILLAGES.

1. The boundaries of Mauje Adivli:—East Sangavri village, West Tamnath village and the river, South Mohili village, and North Tamnath village.

2. The boundaries of Mauje Patharaj:—East Dhungi village, West Silar village, South Dhotre village and North Olman village.

3. The boundaries of Mauje Kurung village:—East Patharaj village, West Baregaon, South Sugve village and North Borgaum.

LOT NO. 4.

ALL the right title and interest of parties to the Bombay High Court, suit No. 23 of 1905 in the decree, dated the 15th July, 1912, in Suit No. 1 of 1908, on the file of the First Class Sub-Ordinate Judge at Thana and filed by Anandrao Madhavrao against Kazi Mahomed Syed and others.

Description of the property referred to in the above decree, dated 15th July, 1912, in Suit No. 1 of 1908, filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana:—

The Inam village of Mauje Valiv in Bassein Taluka District—Thana together with all water trees, grass, wood stones, treasure trove the boundaries whereof are as follows:—East village of Mauze Pelhar and Sativali, West Mouze Gothivre and others, North villages of Mouze Pelhar and Dhani and South Mouze Rayali and Sativale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI, Attorney for the 4th defendant abovenamed at Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29854

## AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

**NO WONDER!**

If hundreds turned back for want of Seats, yesterday.

**GREAT RUSH**

**Immense Crowd**

Balcony, Box and Reserved Class were fully packed up by the High-class people

**WHY SO?**

Because the Picture is based on some fine Hindu Principles and therein

**Much to learn, much to know**

**Come To-night & See**

**GUJRAT STUDIO'S MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION**

**EX-HUSBAND**

Starring

**Dare-Devil Nandram Pahlewan.**

Audience was greatly Charmed at the New Artistic Classical

**STAGE DANCE**

By

**Miss Salma**

TIME :—5—7—9—11 P.M.

**KRISHNA CINEMA**

DUBASH THEATRE.

### AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING MATERIALS AND STATIONERY SHOP WITH ITS GOODWILL AT GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKOREDWAR.

(Suit No. 2284 of 1926.)

Yeshwant Krishna Rupji vs. Baboo Keshav Rupji.

On TUESDAY, the 14th proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will, under the directions of the Commissioner High Court and in pursuance to the directions contained in the decretal order of Reference dated the 5th August 1927 and the Judge's order, dated the 26th November, 1927, sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar:—

The stationery and drawing materials lying in the shop at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar carried on in the name and style of K. K. Bhai Ramchandra and the stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot and as a going concern.

The purchaser shall have to pay the full amount of the purchase money at the time of sale. On view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the concerned.

BENNETT & CO.

**ANOTHER ROUSING RECEPTION**

accorded to

**The Flag Lieutenant**

by the public of Bombay

NEVER LET IT BE SAID THAT YOU MISSED

The Mighty Picture of the Navy

**The Flag Lieutenant**

See this Superdreadnaught Photoplay TO-NIGHT at 6-15 or 10 p.m.

AT THE

**Capitol**

Otherwise you will repent for ever.

**LAST LAST!!**

Leaving for Bandra

**SPECIAL ATTRACTION**

**LAST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME**

**TO-NIGHT at 9-30**
**TO-NIGHT at 9-30**

**SENSATION OF THE SEASON**

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

**KARLEKAR Grand Circus**

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts

Dare Devil Mr. MOSKINTCH'S Motor Cycle Jump.

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay.

Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.

**SAVE** YOUR :: :: :: **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**LONG LIQUIDATION AND SHORT SELLING—STOP LOSS ORDERS REACHED—FUTURES 49 TO 41 POINTS LOWER.**

New York, Jan. 28.

Continued pouring in of contracts mostly of speculative nature unnerved the buyers and on Saturday, the New York Cotton Exchange presented a tired and distinctly weaker appearance. Prices opened 25 points lower on easier Liverpool close but recovered some 9 points during the first hour. In the last hour considerable selling pressure depressed prices catching stoploss orders to the lowest of the day and the market closed at a net decline of 49 to 41 points. Withdrawl of trade demand for spot cotton caused a break of 45 points to 17.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 45 to 42 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 45 points to 17.46c.

Whilst the appearance of the market at the moment is distinctly easy and new crop prices are expected to see a bottom of 15 cents, it may not be wise to follow the present movement at the moment. At the same time, we do not think that much and sustained advance is probable and will merely consist of a reaction from over sold state, unless some adverse factor in the prospects of the new crop arise. Naturally, it may be argued that any definite attitude about new crop prospects can safely be said premature.

**N. Y. JULY FLUCTATIONS.**

New York, Jan. 28.

10 a.m.:—17.65 —.25 Opening.
11-08 a.m.:—17.74 —.16 Highest.
12 Noon:—17.45 —.45 Lowest Close.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 28th January:—

"Market declined on liquidation, general selling, catching stoploss orders."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"Heavy Southern liquidation. Trade withdrawing. Speculative position still long."

Reuter:—"Market weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and disappointing attitude of spinners."

Hornby Homelyryk & Co.—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 8,942,000."

"Increased acreage estimates mill curtailment, domestic and foreign encouraged bearish operators meet strong resistance around eighteen cents. May appears cheap but immediate future problematic. Securities irregular. Cotton decline has been reaching stop orders may go some lower but think short side dangerous at this level."

**GANN'S CABLE.**

"Main trend is down. Cotton is a better sale on rallies than buy on reaction. Consider decline about over. Consider rally due. Expect higher prices next week."

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| F. P. Bales | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 28-1-28 | 6535000 | 9848000 |
| ,, Yesterday do | 16000 | 36000 |
| Exports to date do. | 4274000 | 6576000 |
| Stock at Ports 27-1-28 | 2401000 | 2969000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do. | 1182000 | 1408000 |
| ,, Liverpool 27-1-28 | 853000 | 1287000 |
| Visible Supply 27-1-28 | 5596000 | 7248000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 11068000 | 14415000 |

Nagpur, January 29.—Nagpur Municipal elections took place yesterday and to-day for all the municipal wards with the exception of three wards 9, 13 and 14 which are postponed owing to outbreak of plague in those wards.—Free Press.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Announces the Opening of
Advertisers Service Bureau
Under the control of
Mr. M. A. CARASEY
Advertising Specialist of London & East Africa.

### LIVERPOOL.

**GENERAL SELLING—TRADE DEMAND DISAPPOINTING—SALES 4,000 BALES—FUTURES 23 TO 11 POINTS LOWER.**

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

In sympathy with easier New York cables, the Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 15 to 17 points. Trade demand being disappointing prices declined on general feeling. The close was easy at a decline of 20 to 23 points for near months while next crop prices ruled relatively steady at a decline of 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 22 points to 10.10d. per lb. Ready cotton sales amounted 4,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures flosed easy at a decline of 23 points. Egyptian futures uled easy on speculative selling and established a fall of 35 to 34 points.

Below we give some extracts showing trade condition on the Continent.

Le Havre, Dec. 22, 1927.

Cotton.—The reports received at the beginning of this month from the big receiving and distributing markets in the cotton belt all mention that there is practically no demand for raw cotton, and exporters have probably never known orders to be so scarce at this period of the season; buyers showing a complete lack of interest, even when offers are made with concessions or on a reduced basis. This together with the general trend of opinion that prices would drop still further before the end of the year, had the effect of causing the market to sag. Reaction, however, set in a few days ago, brought about perhaps by the apprehension of a feeble ginning report and some profit taking, rates advancing by about twenty points. The effect of the ginners' report published yesterday was registered by a further increase of about twenty points, but through lack of support prices were not maintained.

Lille, Dec. 20.

Cotton.—There is a certain impetus in the case of Egyptian counts. Mills spinning American descriptions are not doing so well. Generally speaking, local mills are doing about 12 hours per week short time. They appear to have orders on hand for the next two to four months, but it is evident that they are working without profit. Mills spinning the finer counts are able to deliver their output, as the fashions are for the lighter kinds of piece-goods. The upholstery business is fairly active, and suitable cotton yarns are finding an outlet in that market.

Millan, Dec. 29.

Cotton.—The gradual improvement noted during the preceding months in the condition of this industry was maintained during December, and there was again a rather better demand both from the home trade and for export, especially for the finer equality yarns and fabrics. Difficulty continued, however, to be experienced in finding markets for coarser grades. It was stated that the mills now have sufficient orders in hand to keep some 90 per cent. of the existing spindles employed for some little time to come.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 28th January:—

"General selling, buying power very limited."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 28th January:—

"Weakness due to general selling caused by disappointing trade demand."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Continued long liquidation. Expect further temporary decline."

American Cotton Statistics.—

Brought into sight for the season:—11,068,000 Bales.

Exports from America for the season:—4,540,000 Bales.

American Mills taking for the season:—4,381,000 Bales.

World's visible supply:—7,275,000 Bales.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends dated 29th instant (11-50 a.m.):—

"Weakness due long liquidation and hedge selling. Poor goods demand with prospects of increased acreage creating bearish sentiment."

New York cables:—"Feeling bearish, people prodict October fifteen cents. We give report without expressing opinion."

### BOMBAY.

**OPTION DEALERS AND JAPANESE SELLERS—BAZAR SHORTS AND COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—FAVOUIABLE LIVERPOOL OPENING—LOCAL SELLING—CLOSED AS. 4 HIGHER.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Following a further fall of 47 points in New York futures, the local cotton market opened this morning at Rs. 347/8 and declined on some selling by option, dealers. At the decline there was impressive buying by Bazar operators and Commission firm, while seelers included some Japanese firms. Prices registered a sharp recovery and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 347 | 351 | 346 | 350/12 |
| Oomra March | 317 | 318 | 317 | 317/12 |
| Bengal March | 287 | 290 | 287 | 289/8 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points against expectation of 12 points. It is said that Department of Agriculture of U. S. A. has issued a statement recommending to restrict Acreage for the next cotton crop was responsible for firmness. The ocal market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 352/8 but ruled easy on selling by local operators. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under.—

The local market will remain closed on the 3rd. Proximo but will open at 8.30 p.m.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 352/8 | 352/12 | 350/4 | 350/4 |
| Oomra March | 318/8 | 318/8 | 317/8 | 317/8 |
| Bengal March | 290 | 290 | 288/4 | 288/4 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

April ..... 209.70—3.60
July ..... 213.60—3.50

**DAILY ROOM RATE**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Bengal March ..... 291
Broach Apl/May ..... 353
Oomra March ... ..... 320

**SPOT RATES.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 312 | 305 | 299 | 292 | 284 |
| S./P. | 310 | 301 | 297 | 290 | 282 |
| Rajputana | 312 | 306 | 299 | 292 | 284 |
| P./A. | | 410 | 400 | 390 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 337 | 330 | 323 | 313 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 367 | 360 | 353 | 343 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 352 | 345 | 338 | 328 | |
| Khandesh | | 325 | 315 | 305 | 295 |
| Muthia | | | 310 | 300 | 286 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Jan 30.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Vardhman Bros. | Arbi | 343 |
| 200 | Japan T. & Co. | C. P. No. 2 | 340/343 |
| 200 | Do. | Muthia | 305/307 |
| 100 | Arjun Khimjee | Aurangabad | 303 |
| 100 | Forbes & Co. | Pandhurna | 348 |
| 100 | Do. | Hingoli | 305 |
| 100 | Do. | Anjar | 305 |
| 100 | H. Nenshi | Arbi | 343 |
| 100 | Do. | Muthia | 286 |
| 100 | Patel Cotton & Co. | Pandhurna | 347 |
| | | Khurja | 292 |
| 100 | A. Damodar | Sargodha | 398 |
| 100 | Tata mill | Yeotmal | 338 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros. | | |

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

| | Ready Red leafy | Delivery Contract March |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 295 | .. .. |
| Bengal Fine | 290 | pl. 5 .. |
| Bengal F.G. | 280 | .. .. |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 295 | .. .. |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 280 | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 345 | .. .. |
| Nagpur Fine | 345 | pl. 22\|3 .. |
| Yeotmal Fine | 335\|37 | .. .. |
| Arvi Fine | 335 | pl. 13 .. |
| Amraoti Fine | 325 | .. .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 320\|22 | pl. 1\|2 .. |
| Mulkapur Fine | 312\|15 | .. .. |
| Khandesh Fine | 295 | —7 .. |
| Muthia Fine | .... | .. .. |
| Muthia F.G. | .... | —20\|2 .. |
| Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S. | 355\|60 | .. .. |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 325 | .. .. |
| Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S. | .... | .. .. |
| Indore Ujjain Fine | .... | .. .. |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 325 | .. .. |
| | | Mar. Apl. |
| Broach F.G. | .... | .. .. |
| Broach Fine | .... | pl. 20 pl. 15 |
| Westerns M.G. | .... | .. .. |
| Westerns H.G. | .... | .. .. |
| Cambodia | 445\|50 | .. .. |
| Miraj Sangli | 390 | .. .. |
| | | April May |
| Compta Good | 395 | pl. 33 pl. 28 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON

**BREUL AND CO'S REPORT**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

| In full-pressed Bales | 28-1-28 | Since 1st Sept. This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,640 | 1,78,106 | 2,32,556 |
| Central India | 2,547 | 1,45,131 | 1,36,327 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,775 | 1,66,392 | 1,18,730 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 479 | 65,702 | 39,375 |
| Berar | 5,037 | 3,66,703 | 3,08,447 |
| Central Provinces | 1,947 | 1,52,607 | 1,11,926 |
| Total Oomras | 13,425 | 10,74,641 | 9,47,361 |
| Dholera | 1,202 | 53,883 | 33,009 |
| N.-W. Provinces | .... | 59,617 | 48,287 |
| Rajputana | 465 | 22,217 | 18,368 |
| Sind-Punjab | 583 | 95,963 | 64,887 |
| Broach | .... | 2,615 | 239 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 27 | 3,576 | 10,851 |
| Westerns-Northerns | .... | 3,662 | 9,019 |
| Cocoanada | .... | .... | 395 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 223 | 7,648 | 4,594 |
| Persian | 4 | 3,234 | 2,853 |
| American | .... | 21,111 | 70,350 |
| Egyptian and African | .... | 9,378 | 21,453 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | .... | 64 | 45 |
| Total | 15,929 | 13,57,609 | 12,40,711 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

| In full-pressed Bales | 28-1-28 | 1st Sept. to 26th Jan. This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 5,135 | 2,21,563 | 1,69,649 |
| Japan & China | 8,100 | 3,49,387 | 4,37,561 |
| Coast Ports | .... | 11,430 | 5,339 |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 40,306 | 41,835 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 50,651 | 81,469 |
| Total | 13,235 | 6,73,337 | 6,76,153 |

### BULLION MARKET

**GOLD.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 21 | 4 | 9 |
| Maha | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Falguna | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| Narandas Motilal Native gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99 | 21 | 4 | 9 |
| National City | 21 | 8 | 0 |

**SILVER.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 59 | 5 | 0 |
| London—Ready | 26-1/4 | | |
| Forward | 26-1/8 | | |
| London—Shanghai— | | | |
| Opening | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Closing | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| New York Cent | 57-1/8 | | |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 59/6 | 59/7 | 59/5 | 59/7 |
| Falguna | 59/2 | 59/3 | 59/1 | 59/3 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 28th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 7,020 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,047 | ,, |
| Rape Rai & Mustardseeds | 1,338 | ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 8,591 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 43,433 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 6,909 | ,, |
| Rice | 31,100 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 4,501 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 29,537 | ,, |
| Gram | 2,971 | ,, |
| Joowar | 2,336 | ,, |
| Maize | 730 | ,, |
| Barley | 186 | ,, |
| Bajree | 5,014 | ,, |
| Coal | 160 | tons. |

**PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed May | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Wheat May | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Castorseed | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| Cottonseed D./J. | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| Groundnuts | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| Teelseed White | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Linseed Bold | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed Small | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Wheat Khandwa | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| Gram Punjab A./M | 40 | 0 | 0 |

**PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

Muktsar, Jan. 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Har. | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Gram Jeth | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Gwaraphagan | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| Rapeseed Hisakh | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Wheat Ready 4-6 to 5.
Gram Ready 3-12 to 4-2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Ready | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Cottonseed Ready | 3 | 13 | 0 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## MILL SHARES QUIET.

### SHIPPING SHARES FIRM.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

**MILL SHARES.**

Easier feeling in the cotton market was responsible for weak opening of cotton Mill Shares to-day. There was absence of selling pressure and prices gradually recovered somewhat, but again reacted towards the close on long liquidation. Being last days of the month, most of the trading was confined to transfer.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

There was some buying of Bombay Burma Shares with a result of a small rise in prices. Tata Iron and Steel Shares after improving somewhat in the early trading, closed quiet at prices unchanged. Tata Hydros ruled steady. Indian Cement Shares improved on better demand. As anticipated Bombay steams firmed up to day. In anticipation of Marine Bill, Scindia Shares jumped to a new high level.

**SECURITIES.**

Government papers ruled rather quiet with a small enquiry.

**COTTON MILLS.**

Jan. 30, 1928.

| Paid up. | Closing rates. |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmed. Advance | 400 |
| 100 Alliance | 30 |
| 50 Apollo | 6 |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 317\|8 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 945 |
| 250 Bradbury | 280 |
| 100 Century | 460 |
| 100 Central India | 521/4 |
| 500 Central India Pr | 485 |
| 100 Coaba Land | 140 |
| 100 Coorla | 177/8 |
| 100 Crescent | 191/4 |
| 250 Currim | 270 |
| 500 David | 270 |
| 250 Dawn | 670 |
| 200 Edward Sassoon | 112\|8 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon | 0/14/0 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 15 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 885 |
| 50 Finlay | 160 |
| 1000 F. Petit | 500 |
| 100 Globe | 30 |
| 100 Gokuk | 13 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 2?? |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 356/4 |
| 250 Jamshed Mfg. | 47/8 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 25/8 |
| 100 Khatau | 82\|8 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 296/4 |
| 1000 Laxmi Cotton | 6300 |
| 100 Madhavrao Sed. | 4 |
| 100 Madhowji | 112/8 |
| 500 Mathradas | 50 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 6.00 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 86/4 |
| 1000 Morarji | 2125 |
| 200 New Great | 311/4 |
| 10 New City | 120 |
| 250 Pabanay | 283/12 |
| 250 Pearl | 597/8 |
| 100 Phoenix | 417/8 |
| 10 Premier | 12/8 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 7850 |
| 250 Simplex | 202/8 |
| 50 Swan | 160 |
| 100 Swadesi | 523/12 |
| 500 Tata Mill | 82/8 |
| 500 Vishnu Cotton | 3100 |

**BANKS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Imperial | 1407/8 |
| 125 Imperial | 341/4 |
| 50 India | 87/8 |
| 50 Baroda | 92 |
| 25 Central | 26/6 |
| £5 Eastern | 84 |
| £12 1/2 National Bank | 450 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahd. Prantij | 917\|8 |
| Amritsar Patti | 143 |
| 1/ Cen. Prov. Rly. | 100/8 |
| 100 Dhond Baramat | 102 |
| 100 Guzerat Rly. | 93\|8 |
| 100 Hoshiarpur | 99 |
| 100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly. | 95 |
| 90 Mandhra Bhon | 78/8 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 99 |
| 100 Sialkote | 105 |
| 100 Sindh Lt. Rly | 140 |
| 100 Upper Sindh | 90 |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 715 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad Electric | 110 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 777/8 |
| 100 Alcock | 381/4 |
| 125 B. Burma | 876/4 |
| 50 B. Burma No. 1 | 317/8 |
| 10 Br. India Insurance | 9 |
| 8sh. Bt. Burma Pet. | 4/11 |
| 50 B. Tramway | 156/4 |
| 50 B. Tramway Pref. | 68/8 |
| 200 Bombay Steam | 296/4 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 53 |
| 10 Bundi Cement | 23/4 |
| 250 Indian Cement | 318/12 |
| 10 Central Indian Mining | 23/8 |
| £ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy. | 1\|- |
| h. 2 Do. Derd. | 1 |
| 100 Katni Ordinary | 253/12 |
| 10 Katni Deferred | 880 |
| 50 Oriental Life Ass. | 2000 |
| 25 New India Insur. | 20/10 |
| 10 Punjab P. Cement | 15/2 |
| 10 Pref. | 15/4 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 44/12 |
| 75 Tata Iron Ordinary | 80 |
| 30 Tata Iron Defd. | 286/4 |
| 150 Tata Iron 1st Pre. | 137\|8 |
| 100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref. | 92/12 |
| 1000 Tata Hydro | 1107/8 |
| 100 Tata Oil | 41 |
| 1000 Tata Power Ord. | 581/4 |
| 100 Tata Power Pref. | 905 |
| 215 Scindia Steam | 21/10 |

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement | 15/4 |
| 1000 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power Pref. | 902\|8 |
| 100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 92/12 |
| 50 7 p.c. Tram Pref. | 68/8 |
| 1000 7 p. c. Hydro Pref. | 1025 |
| 1000 7 p.c Andhra Valley Pref. | 987/8 |
| 500 7 p. c. Vishnu Pref. | £25 |
| 150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 137/8 |
| 500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. | 110 |
| 500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. | 485 |

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/14/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1900/70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105.5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/4.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—2nd Feb. Sett. 3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/14/6 1935/ Rs. 106/8.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

**EXCHANGE**

Bombay Jan 30.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 to 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 124 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121/3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137.1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174-1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-3/4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.11-1/2
Londn—Silver per oz.—Ready 26/4.
London—Silver Forward 26/2.
Tone of Silver—Quiet. China bought. Buyers satisfied. Quiet and idle but the undertone is good.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-5/16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Jan. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 months | 4-5/32 per cent |
| 6 months | 4-5/32 per cent |
| Bank of England Rate | 4 1/2 per cent. |
| Money Call | 6 1/4 per cent. |
| One/Three months | 5 1/2 per cent. |
| Six months | 5 per cent. |
| Tone of Money Market.— | Steady. |
| Imeperial Bank rate | 7 per cent. |

**BOMBAY STATISTICS.**

Bombay, Jan. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th Jan | 12,23,796 |
| Same time last season | 11,55,341 |

Exports from 1st Sept. to 26th Jan.

| | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 20,010 | 1,603 |
| Continent | 2,00,593 | 1,08,255 |
| China | 3,800 | 77,646 |
| Japan | 3,45,587 | 3,59,915 |
| Coast Ports | 11,430 | 5,339 |
| U. S. A. | 670 | 1 |
| Total | 5,82,880 | 5,52,840 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total exports by Rail. 1st Sept 1927 to 26th Jan 1928 | 40,306 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay | 3,47,542 |
| Same period last year | 3,93,284 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th Jan. 1928 | 7,38,092 |
| Same time last year | 5,85,283 |

# GRANT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

## ORIGINAL DEMAND REDUCED BY 1 1/2 LAKHS.

## CITY FATHERS AGREE TO BUDGET ESTIMATE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday approved of the budget estimates of the Schools Committee as recommended by the Standing Committee which was Rs. 1,59,000 less than the original demand of the Schools Committee.

There were two amendments to increase or to restore the original demand, but both of them were negatived.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Chairman of the Standing Committee moved the adoption of the budget estimate of Rs. 28,09,160 as provided for the Schools Committee.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment:—

"That the Budget Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1928-29 in respect of the Corporation's contribution to the Schools Committee on account of Primary Education be adopted at Rs. 29,67,960 instead of Rs. 28,09,160 as proposed in the Budget."

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment.

Dr. R. M. Mistry pointed out that the Standing Committee had invited the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee and after careful consideration had effected the cut in the budget. Then the Schools Committee had a surplus cash balance of Rs. 50,000 and therefore they did not require more money.

NO CASE FOR CUT.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said the Standing Committee had not made out a case for a round cut. The Schools Committee had committed themselves for the provision of certain number of teachers and therefore it was not a wise policy to make a reduction of Rs. 1,59,000.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai did not think that the cut in the Schools Committee's budget was so big as to hamper the progress of primary education.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved another amendment:—

"That the Budget Estimate of expenditure in respect of Primary Education be adopted at Rs. 29,27,307 instead of at Rs. 28,68,507 as proposed in the Budget."

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai emphasised that the work of the Schools Committee was progressing and therefore their expenditure was increasing every year. Out of the budget grants, he said, 18-1/2 lakhs went on teachers' salaries and Rs. 5-1/2 lakhs for rents and there was very little left for other expenses.

CASH BALANCE NO JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the cash balance of Rs. 50,000 with the Schools Committee was no justification for the Standing Committee to effect a huge cut. If they wanted the progress of primary education they should be prepared to spend more money.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola pointed out how the cash balance of the Schools Committee was increasing every year and said in 1924-25 they had a closing balance of Rs. 20,400 which had increased to Rs. 50,000 last year. He therefore submitted that there was no reason to keep the large balance idle.

Both the amendments being put to vote were lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-10 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

## SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AND HARTAL.

### DISCUSSION ON RESOLUTION

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation refused to close their schools on the 3rd. February by a majority of votes as they thought it was not desirable to mix up politics with education.

At a meeting of the Schools Committee held on Monday consideration was given to a letter dated 25th January 1928, from certain members of the Corporation, to the Chairman and Members of the Schools Committee stating:—

"We, the undersigned Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, beg to request you to kindly issue instructions to close the offices of the Schools Committee, and all the Primary Schools under the control of your good-selves on Friday the 3rd February 1928, which day has been fixed by the whole country as a boycott day and a hartal day. We are sorry we cannot obtain the sanction of the whole Corporation for closing down all the offices as there is not sufficient time to do it as required by the Act, but we hope you will kindly see your way to comply with our request and do what is in our hands in deference to the universal demand of the country."

The letter was signed by Messrs. Mohanlal M. Desai; B. T. Desai; P. G. Sahasrabudhe; J. V. Vora; Miss B. R. Lotvala; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. S. L. Silam; S. K. Pupala; V. P. Shah; J. N. Chotsey; J. A. Lalji, M. B. Velkar.

Mr. Kanji Master moved:—

"That all the Municipal Schools be closed on 3rd. February, 1928, owing to the Hartal that is going to be observed in the City in token of India's protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission which is going to arrive in Bombay on that day."

Mr. Kanji Master said the Simon Commission was an insult to the country and as a protest they should observe hartal on the day of their arrival.

Mr. K. K. Parekh seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle sympathised with the mover of the resolution, but requested him to withdraw the proposition as there was differences of opinion in regard to the observation of hartal on the 3rd of February among the leaders of the boycott movement.

RAO BAHADUR'S SPECIOUS PLEA

Rao Bahadur Pai opposed the motion as they had not received any mandate from the Corporation to close the schools. Besides, he said, they should not mix up politics with education.

Mr. S. K. Pupala supported the proposition and said if they closed schools on Armistice Day he failed to see why they should not close the schools on the hartal day.

Mr. R. A. Gole quoted Mahatma Gandhi who was of opinion that small children should not be allowed to idle away their time at home.

The Chairman (Mr. J. B. Boman Behram) before putting the resolution to vote urged the members to consider very seriously before giving their votes as it was not a light matter. It was not desirable, he said, to teach little children the art of observing hartal in their tender age. The hartal was a political demonstration and they need not mix up education with politics.

The proposition being put to vote was declared lost.

## HINDU CHILD MARRIAGE BILL

### WILL SWARAJISTS ATTEND ASSEMBLY TO SUPPORT IT?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Rai Sahab Harbilas Sarda, M. L. A., the author of the Hindu Child Marriage Bill, in a statement to the Associated Press, said that the Hindu Child Marriage Bill introduced by him in the Legislative Assembly during the last Simla Session had been welcomed throughout the country and was receiving support from all sections of the Hindu community. Women's Conferences and Associations and ladies meetings held in all parts of India had without a single dissentient voice supported the bill. Many of them had gone further than his bill and had desired that the maximum marrigeable age for girls should be raised to sixteen. The Indian Social Conference, and the All-India Aryan Congress the two most important social conferences in India, had strongly supported the bill. Caste and communal conferences such as the All-India Maheswari Conference, the All-India Gour Brahmin Conference, and the All-India Agarwal Conference had supported the bill.

SUPPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Mr. Sarda continued that everyday he was receiving letters and copies of resolutions passed by caste conferences and Associations, supporting legislation to stop child marriages, and no letters were so earnestly worded as those from the ladies Conferences and Associations. No Association of recognised status and no public man of standing and position had opposed legislation prohibiting child marriage. Though a few Marwaris of Calcutta and Bombay had opposed the bill, yet as the All-India Maheswari Sabha, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Bihar and Orissa Agarwal Conference, the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference, The Bengal Provincial Agrawal Mahasabha, and the Calcutta Marwari Trades Association whole-heartedly supported the bill, it was clear that the Marwaris as a body supported it. Several Indian States have passed legislation prohibiting child marriages. The Rajkot representative Assembly recently passed a law prohibiting child marriages in the State. The whole world was watching the progress of social reform in India in general, and in respect of child marriages in particular. This fact, and the fact that the whole country, with the exception of a few negligible people in three or four places demanded legislation abolishing child marriages would, he hoped, induce the Government to support the bill.

Continuing, Mr. Sarda said that he earnestly hoped that the members of the Swaraj Party would attend the Assembly to support the Bill as the measure was so necessary for the welfare of the country. he was writing to the leader of the Swaraj Party, requesting him, in view of the importance of the measure, to permit members of the Party to attend the Assembly when the bill was taken up—A. P.

## ULTIMATE GOAL OF INDIA'S CIVILIZATION

### MR. T. L. VASWANI ON SIGNIFICANCE OF KHADI.

BANGALORE, Jan. 30

Presiding at a huge mass meeting last night Sir P. C. Ray paid a tribute to Mr. T. L. Vaswani as a practical mystic who had dedicated all his talents to the rejuvenation of India. Unlike Bengal which had produced men of emotions the Province of Sindh he said had produced great mystics. Sir P. C. Ray then spoke on the hand spianing industry tracing its history from the early East India Company days, and stressed the need for giving a zealous lead in the khadi movement which while acting as a great unifying force between labour and capital and between landlord and peasant was of immense economic possibilities for India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KHADI.

Mr. Vaswani rising amidst cheers gratefully acknowledged the references to his life's only ambition and dream, namely the healthy life of the poor and the youth of the land. He thought that khadi as a message of love and the symbol of simplicity would ensure the realisation of his dream of a plain simple life of action which was the ultimate goal of India's civilization.

After a week's crowded programme of lectures and discourses on the Indian Youth Movement Mr. Vaswani left for Calicut last night.—A. P.

## NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF IRISH FREE STATE

### SCOTLAND YARD MEN TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ALLEGED PLOT

LONDON, Jan. 30

News of the alleged plot against Mr James McNeill, the new Governor-General of the Irish Free State, who will be installed at the Viceregal Lodge on the 1st February, is stated to have been received at Scotland Yard from the Police of Dublin. Armed detectives have immediately been entrusted with the task of protecting Mr. McNeill, who is at present in London. Special precautions are being taken for his safety when he crosses the Channel to Ireland to take up his residence.—Reuter.

## STRICT WATCH OVER KENINGTON HOUSE.

### DETECTIVES ESCORT MR MCNEILL

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Strict watch was kept by the police over Mr. McNeill's house at Kenington throughout last night. Several motor cars arrived at the house at eight this morning. Three contained detectives and the others his luggage which was guarded by the detectives. When Mr. McNeill reached Euston the detectives escorted him to the special coach in front of the train where the platform was barricaded and only bearers of Scotland Yard permits were allowed to enter. Mr. McNeill who was very cheerful declined to receive pressmen. The detectives accompanied him in the train to Holyhead.—Reuter.

## SIMON COMMISSION AND SIR JAMSETJEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Pursuant to the appeal made by the "Kaiser-i-Hind" to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to respect the views of the Parsi community and to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission, the undersigned wrote to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and now gives below copies of the correspondance, which in fairness to the Parsi community, you will please publish in your paper.

Bombay No. 6, 23rd January 1928.

"To,—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, Bombay.

"Sir, I trust you are fully aware of the fact, that all the Parsi papers, and all the prominent Parsi politicians have expressed themselves unmistakably in favour of the complete Boycott of the Simon Commission. Need I say, Sir, that any move on your part to oppose the Boycott, or to give evidence before the Commission will be most imprudent, unfortunate and injurious to the honour and interest of our community and country.?

I remain,
Yours truly,
Sd/- B. F. Bharucha.

"Mazagaon Castle"
24th January 1928.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Bombay No. 6.

"Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and in reply have to inform you that I do not wish to take your advice in political matters. If I am in need of advice I shall seek it elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,

Bombay, 26th January 1928.

To, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet

Sir, I am in receipt of your registered letter and note the contents. Sir, you may ignore my views and my appeal; but I do hope, you will not ignore the considered opinion of the Parsi community as expressed at the last night's public meeting of the Parsis at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

This public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay strongly protests against the appointment of Simon Commission as an insult to India's honour and self-respect and as a positive violation of the Solemn pledge of self Determination given to all subject Nations by Great Britain: and urges the authorities to amend the Act and convene a Round Table Conference to confir and decide with India's accredited leaders her furture Constitution.

Meanwhile, the Public Meeting of the Parsis of Bombay call upon their co-religionists to keep away entirely from the said Simon Commission.

Sir Jamsetjee, will you not respect the wishes of the Parsi community in this matter?—Yours truly,

Sd/- B. F. Bharucha.

# TENNIS

## HARD COURT TOURNEY

### SHELLENBERGER AND SCHLEITER'S FORCEFUL GAME

Yesterday proved to be very interesting in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament and almost every match provided akeen tussle. In the Ladies' Singles Mrs. Freke beat Miss Talyarkhan in the best of three sets, the first two being very keenly contested. The loser took the initial set at 7—5, but Mrs. Freke resorted to lobbing tactics to such good purpose, that she unbalanced her opponent and brought the scores level. The final set proved to be rather one-sided, Mrs. Freke winning six games without response. Mrs. Race gave Mrs. Clayton played a better game than anticipated. Losing the first set at 6—2 she rallied strongly in the next and Mrs. Clayton was hard pushed to win a set which involved the playing of fourteen games. Mrs. Clayton's superior speed proved to be the deciding factor.

Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinghji disposed of Kamat and his partner comfortably, while Pereira and Gonsalves also had an easy passage into the next round. Dalaya and Tambe, who had been playing so well thus far, fully justified the expectations of their admirers by extending Pitt and Kamruddin. In the first set they combined well and Pitt and his partner just managed to win a long set. The winners took the second set at 6—2, but the play was not so one-sided as the score seemed to indicate. Bardy and Sulan beat Bell and Lalkaka in two straight sets. Here the standard of tennis was mediocre but not lacking in interest. A. Rahimtulla and Ahmedbhoy put up a good fight in the first set of their match with A. G. Gupte and Merchant, but they fell off considerably in the next and the latter couple were able to win easily.

One of the best matches of the day was that between Shellenberger and Schleiter and S. Rahimtulla and Tyabjee.

The latter pair combined well and were able to take the first set at 6—2. Very even play reigned in the second set until "three games all" had been called, and then some dashing play by the Swiss pair resulted in their annexing the three requisite games for set all. Both couples were well warmed up when the deciding set began, and as before the score came up to three games all. Then Shellenberger and Schleiter asserted themselves and took the next three games, the set and the match.

### THE RESULTS

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Freke beat Miss Talyarkhan, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Race, 6—2, 8—6.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinghi beat Kamat and Partner, 6—2, 6—2.

Kamruddin and Pitt beat Dalaya and Tambe, 7—5, 6—2.

Pereira and Gonsalves beat Lt. Deshpande and Bhagvat, 6—1, 6—3.

C. H. M. Barde and Sutton beat A. Bell and B. S. Lalkaka, 6—4, 7—5.

H. R. Shellenberger and W. B. Schleiter beat S. J. Rahimtulla and Tyabjee, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

A. G. Gupte and Merchant beat A. I. Rahimtulla and Ahmedbhoy, 8—6, 6—1.

### TO-DAYS FIXTURE.

ON THE HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1. Mrs. Phillips and Kirk vs. Mrs. Gallaghar and Barday at 4 p.m. followed by Mrs. Radsdale and A. Bell vs. Miss Wild and Freke.

Court No. 2. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinghji vs. Gupte and K. M. Merchant at 4 p.m. followed by A. R. Wood vs. D. M. Khatao.

Court No. 3. B. S. Dalaya vs. Prince Ghanashyamsinghji at 5 p.m.

On the 1st available Hindu Gymkhana Courts, at 5 p.m.:—

Mr. Acott and Partner vs. Mrs. Race and Partner.

Dr. Challam and Chari vs. Pereira and Gonsalves.

ON THE ISLAM GYM. COURT NO. 1.

K. Y. Bhandarkar vs. N. R. Suvarna, at 4 p.m.

## AJMAL KHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The undermentioned gentlemen wish to Associate themselves with the appeal issued by Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Ansari in connection with the Ajmal Khan Memorial Fund:

Mr. Mazhrul Huq, Mr. Arey, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Saiyid Suleman Nadvi, Maulana Mifti Kafaitulla, Mr. Sen Gupta, Dr Suhrawardi, Mr. Gangadhar Deshpande and Mr. K. C. Roy.

## LASCAR WAR MEMORIAL AT DUMAS

### GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE FOR LOYALTY

In the Course of his speech declaring the Lascar War Memorial at Dumas (Sachin State) open on Monday, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:—

It has given me great pleasure to accept Your Highness's kind invitation to unveil the Sachin State's War Memorial. The Memorial will commemorate for all time the brave and devoted services in the great War of the seamen from the Sachin State who responded to the call of the British Empire and to the call of humanity, and who laid down their lives in the performance of their duty. It was, as Your Highness has pointed out, singularly appropriate that a State owing its origin and prestige to the maritime prowess of the Siddi Admirals on the Western Coast of India, should have, in these latter days, fulfilled, in such a generous fashion, by rendering essential maritime service, the pledges of the offensive and defensive alliance which was entered into with the East India Company by Your Highness's ancestors as long ago as the year 1733, and which has continued to influence the relations between the Sachin State and the British Government since the State was constituted in the year 1791.

As in the time of war, so, in the days which have passed since the war, your State has continued to benefit by the indomitable cheerfulness which you have shown in the face of grave illness and physical disabilities which might well have appalled a less valiant heart.

May this noble monument in memory of the gallant dead serve to coming generations of Your Highness's subjects as an example of loyalty and devotion to the King and country.

To the memory of those gallant seamen from Sachin State who laid down their lives in the Great War, I now unveil this Memorial.

## NEED FOR MUTUAL TOLERENCE.

### HINDU-MUSLIM CONFERENCE IN BEHAR.

PATNA, Jan. 30.

The Round Table Conference confened by Mr. Sachidananda Sinha to discuss and settle the outstanding issues of the differences between Hindus and Mussalmans in Behar met here on Sunday in Rhadika Institute Hall. Among those present were Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Deepnarain Singh, Mr. Rajendraprasad, Moulvi Muhammad Shaff and others. In all, about sixty men representing all the communities and shades of opinion were present.

A REPUDIATION.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha welcoming the members, repudiated the suggestion that he had convened the Conference a view to win over the Mussalmans for the boycott of the Commission. Commission or no Commission, Mussalmans had to live together and on terms of amity and peace and they must therefore settle their differences irrespective of the boycott of the Commission.

Sir Ali Imam took the chair and addressed the gathering laying emphasis on the need for toleration and largeheartedness on both sides.

SUGGESTIONS.

After preliminary observations, the Conference proceeded to discuss the agenda which included a variety of subjects as formulated by various organisations circularised by Mr. Sachidananda Sinha. The agenda included proposals by the Congress Committee suggesting the acceptance the Congress resolution regarding the joint electorate in so far as it was applicable to Behar and resolutions relating to cow and music and conversion and reconversion.

Suggestions from Muslim organisations were that Urdu be adopted as the optional script for use in courts and adequate representation of Mussalmans be agreed to on local bodies for Muslims.

Discussion lasted for about eight hours in which Sir Sultan Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Ismail Aziz Fazlur Rahman, Moulvi Shafee Daudi, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Mr. Deepnarain Sinha, Mr Rajendraprasad and others took prominent part.

It was ultimately decided to form a Committee of eleven, five Hindus and five Muslims with Mr. Sinha as Chairman to consider the questions covered by the agenda in the light of discussion and to formulate their report thereon which would be considered at a meeting of the Conference to be held next month.—Free Press.

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

Mr. F. W. Soler, an European of the Indo Spanish Trading Co. of Calcutta was fined Rs. 1,000 to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment under the Insolvency Act for receiving Rs. 4,500 as deposits from two Bengali clerks of his firm without disclosing to them that he was an undischarged insolvent.—Free Press.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The Market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing quotations.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/1 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/1 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Begum" Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment January Rs 8/13 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Feb/March Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

January Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.

Feb/March Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F B H.

July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Weak.

# AMERICAN COTTON

## OUTLOOK FOR 1928

### A WARNING SOUNDED

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Washington.—Reviewing the cotton outlook in 1928 the Department of Agriculture declares that the growers will probably meet the relatively favourable condition of a smaller carry-over than in the last year, and that the demand situation will be about the same as for the last crop. The most uncertain factor is the size of crop. The Department sounds a warning against an increase in acreage, recalling that the low prices were the result of over-planting in 1926. As regards culture it says that much will depend on the abundance of boll-weevils, which are more numerous, with greater vitality, than for several years. It is not yet known how far they have succumbed to the low temperatures experienced in the cotton-belt.—Reuter's Special.

(In connection with the above message it may be recalled that on the 11th ultimo there was a large meeting of cotton growers and ginners representing 800 counties and it was resolved to restrict acreage and improve quality and yield. After the last Government report showing more weevils going into hibernation, an unusually cold wave passed over southern countries of the cotton belt destroying a large number. Already there are reports of increased sales of fertilizers and predictions of a large increase in the acreage, indueing curtailment of production by mills. Bears are aggressive and under diminishing spot demand heavy long liquidation continues. We believe the abovementioned cable may induce some covering, but its effect remains more problematic than fundamental).

## NEW DEPARTURE IN SOCIAL LIFE.

### RECREATION CLUB IN DUMAS

In laying the foundation stone of the Sir Leslie Wilson Recreation Club at Dumas on Monday, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:—

The laying of the foundation stone of the village Recration Club at Dumas is an event of peculiar interest, as it signifies a new departure in the social life of Your Highness's subjects, and testifies, at the same time, to the friendly care for their welfare and contentment which cannot fail to increase their affection for the ruler who has for so many years made them his personal concern. It will indeed be interesting to watch the result of the experiment in village social improvement inaugurated by this Club, which will, as I understand, be followed by similar clubs in other parts of the Sachin State, if this, the first Club, proves successful, as I have every hope that it will be.

I welcome the opportunity which this occasion has afforded me of meeting personally some of the people of Bhimpor, Dumas and Gavier who will be among the first members of the Club, and who will, I trust, find it a means of dissolving, in friendly recreation, any traces of political or communal differences that may exist among them.


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### ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p.m.
Improvement Trust Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Prof. Horrwitz's lecture at the University on "Rig Veda" at 5-45 p.m.
Meeting at Mastan Talao, specially for Muslims to congratulate Mr. Nariman, and to declare boycott of Simon Commission, at 8-30 p.m.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails ex "Mooltan" from London of the 19th instant left Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 29th inst.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 3rd February.

### PUBLIC LECTURE ON LEAGUE OF THE PEOPLE.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College, Major Owen Thomas will deliver a lecture on "A League of Nations of the People" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the College Hall (opp. V.T. Station) The lecture is open to the public.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of the 26th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 28th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

### BOYCOTT MEETING AT MASTAN TALAO.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee a grand public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mastan Talao (New Nagpada) when the Boycott of the Simon Commission in terms of the resolutions of the Indian National Congress, Khilafat Conference, Calcutta Muslim League and Jamiatul Ulema Hind will be fully dealt with. Mr. K. F. Nariman will be congratulated by the Muslims on his triumph.

### PUBLIC LECTURE ON DUTY OF HINDUS.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Dr. Bhagatramji Sahgal, who is proceeding to Europe to preach the religion of the Veda, will deliver a lecture on "Duty of the Hindu community at the present time."

### E.B. & C.I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held at Madhav Bhuvan Compound, opposite Railway Workshop, DeLisle Road, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-25 p.m. (S.T.). All the railway workers and members are earnestly requested to be present there.

### SIKHS CONGRATULATE NARIMAN.

The Sikh community of Bombay have passed the following resolution on January 29.—

"This weekly meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay, held under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, heartily congratulates Mr. K. F. Nariman (Back Bay Hero), for his well-deserved victory in the famous Harvey-Nariman Case, and thus vindicating his honour and serving the interest of the public."

### ECHO OF BACKWARD & DEPRESSED CLASSES' POLITICAL MEETING.

The Property Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, having come to know that some leaders of the backward and depressed classes did meet in a room adjoining the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall on the 22nd instant without the permission of the worker in charge of the property and discussed politics there, a resolution disapproving the unauthorised entry into and the use of the place, which would not have otherwise been allowed, was passed at a meeting of the Committee held on the 28th instant, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, presiding.

### BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

The Bombay Baby Week, which is coming off on March 13 at the Improvement Trust grounds, adjoining the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, has received the following contributions:—

Trustees of the City Improvement Trust Rs. 500; B. B. and C. I. Railway Rs. 250; through Mr. S. D. Saklatwala—Trustees of the Tata Settlement No. 1 Rs. 500; Trustees of the Tata Settlement No. 2 Rs. 500; Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. Rs. 100; Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons Rs. 100; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. Rs. 100; Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. Rs. 100; Messrs. Model Mills Nagpur Ltd. Rs. 100; Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co. Rs. 100; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha Kt., Rs. 15.

# LATEST BOYCOTT NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

By 43 votes against 26 including twelve Europeans, nine Mahomedans and five Hindus, the Calcutta Corporation adopted the following resolution:—"Having regard to the constitution of the Royal Commission which has been condemned throughout the country, this Corporation resolves as a protest to close its offices, schools, workshops and stores on February 3 when the Commission is expected to arrive in India."—A.P.

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Two students' boycott meetings were held this evening one at Pachaiyyappa Hall and the other at the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Mr. Satyamurthi.

At the former meeting, the students of the Pachaippa's College passed a resolution requesting the Principal and the College Council to permitt all students to abtain from normal college work on 3rd and 17th February.

At the latter meeting Mr. Kandaswami Chetty and others pointed out to the students the necessity of abstaining from schools and colleges.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

500 Corporation teachers including ladies at a meeting at the Albert Hall tonight Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding, resolved to organise a procession and to conduct propaganda in their localities to observe a hartal.

Three largely attended meetings were held at Wellesley Square, Kalighat and Howrah, Mr. Majbhurrahaman, Editor, "Mussalman," Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Mr. Khagendra Ganguly presiding respectively, when resolutions were adopted reiterating the determination of the people to observe hartal and to boycott the Commission.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

By 44 to 26 votes the Calcutta Corporation decided to observe hartal on 3rd February when the Commission is expected to arrive in India. Four councillors remained neutral in the voting. The supporters of the motion "that the Corporation do observe hartal" said that hartal was a perfectly constitutional weapon in the hands of the people.

Swarajist Muslim members supported the motion and appealed to their co-religionists to sink minor differences in presence of larger cause. Mr. J. N. Basu and Mr. N. N. Sen, former Liberal leader and other non-Swarajists were amongst those who voted for motion.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Statement signed by Mr. P. D. Himatsinghka and other prominent Marwaris of the Burrabazar has been issued saying that Burrabazar is firmly united in boycotting the Commission and observing hartal and that the recent statement issued by some interested people against boycott will have no effect on the Marwaris.—Free Press.

ALIPORE, Jan. 30.

The Alipore Bar Library and offices of the Bar Association will be closed on the 3rd February in observance of the hartal.—Free Press.

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

Hon'ble Sir S. M. Chitnavis, President, C. P. Legislative Council, in a letter to Seth Poonamchand, Secretary, Nagar Congress Committee, says that he as President of the Legislative Council can take no active part in politics but he is in full agreement with the resolution recently adopted by the C. P. Council regarding the Commission. The letter was addressed at a public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar.

Daily meetings are being held in support of the boycott movement and the hartal on February 3.—Free Press.

### MR. NARIMAN CONGRATULATED.

An open air meeting at 8th Kamathipura was held on Friday last in front of Mr. Retiwala's house where a large number of persons were present to pay their tribute to Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman, as he ascended the platform, was given a vociferous ovation. Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji was requested to occupy the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Silam, Pupala, Dr. Bhusrath and Mr. S. B. Awar addressed the meeting.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nariman on rising to speak was given a great ovation. Mr. Nariman declared that if he had intended he could have got the notice issued against him in the libel case discharged on a point of law on the ground that the statements made before the Mears Committee were privileged. He did not choose that course deliberately because thereby he would not have been in a position to expose the scandals of the Development Department. He added that he did not deserve any congratulations for the simple reason that what he did was merely a part of the duty imposed upon him by the rate-payers in electing him to the Corporation and to the Council.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the guests and others were treated to a sumptuous party.

# HIGH COURT

### COMPROMISE IN THE "HERALD" CASE.

**PROMISE TO REPAY LOAN BY INSTALMENTS**

A compromise was arrived at in the suit filed in the High Court against the National Newspapers Co., Ltd., proprietors of the "Indian National Herald", by Jagadguru Anantacharya of Abhyankar Math to recover Rs. 5,000 advanced on the mortgage of two lino-type machines.

Mr. N. N. Engineer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. B. Watcha for the defendant Company.

Mr. Engineer intimated to the Court that both the parties had arrived at a settlement on the following terms:—

The Defendant Company to pay Rs. 1,000 to the plaintiff in the course of the day, and the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000 each.

In default of payment of the instalments on the due date, the plaintiff would have the right to take possession of the machines and sell them to recover the amount due.

Mr. Justice Kemp sanctioned the consent-terms.

### SEQUEL TO SHOOTING STRAY DOGS.

**INTERESTING CASE IN HIGH COURT**

A libel case arising out of killing stray dogs in Ahmedabad, on the propriety of which a storm of controversy has been raging in that city for over two years, Mahatma Gandhi himself lending the weight of his opinion in its favour, was heard by Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court.

It was a revision application filed by Shah Premchand Hatising and Sheth Keshavlal, Editor and Printer respectively of a Jain weekly journal called the "Virsharsan," who were convicted for defamation by the Additional District Magistrate of Ahmedabad and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 each, in default two months' simple imprisonment.

The applicants were alleged to have published a defamatory article in their journal against Seth Ambalal Sarabhai commenting on the latter's act of getting 60 stray dogs shot dead in the premises of his mills in September 1926. It appeared the Municipality of Ahmedabad, as a result of a requisition by 80 Councillors belonging to various nationalities, rescinded the resolution for reviving the grant to poisoning the dogs. In a long article headed "In defence of dumb animals," the journal referring to the history of the dog question commented on the incident in the mill compound, attributing cruelty to Seth Ambalal Sarabhai and thereby holding him to contempt to the eyes of the public.

In the libel proceedings that followed, the publication of the article, the applicants were found guilty of having traversed the limits of fair comment and were accordingly convicted and sentenced. Their appeal to the District and Sessions Judge having been dismissed, the applicants moved the High Court in revision.

DEFENCE CASE.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, instructed by Mr. V. N. Chatrapati, appearing on behalf of the applicants argued that by writing the article his clients had done their duty as Jains in the interests of the public. From the Jain's point of view the act of shooting dogs was a 'cruel act' and the writers of the article in question who were Jains themselves, were perfectly within the limits of fair and honest comment.

The case was adjourned till Friday, for Their Lordships' decision.

### UNEMPLOYMENT RESOLUTION

Mr. A. R. Bhat writes to say that it was he who moved the unemployment resolution in the Bombay Youth Conference and not Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, who only supported it.

# BACK BAY LIBEL CASE

### LAST WORD NOT SAID?

### WILL THERE BE AN APPEAL?

When the judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case was delivered last Friday it was presumed that the curtain on this drama of the Back Bay Scandal was dropped and that nothing further would be heard about it. It appears, however, that there is going to be an appeal against the acquittal of Mr. Nariman Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for Mr. T. Harvey, the complainant, have applied for a certified copy of the judgment from Mr. Dastur, Presidency Magistrte, Third Court, in order to enable them to launch an appeal and the typists of the police court are busy preparing the copy without the least possible delay. They have suspended all other work at present in preference to the typing of the judgment and as soon as the certified copy is ready the appeal, it is understood, will be launched.

### UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF GRADUATES**

The following is the result of the voting for the election of Fellows of the Bombay University by the registered graduates:—Principal S. B. Butani, 795 votes; Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, 757 votes; and Principal J. R. Gharpure, 624 votes. All the three candidates have been declared elected.

### TRAMWAY COS' "HOT BUN"

**TO JUHU BY CHARABANC**

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 30.

Anticipating the keen contest between petrol and electric transport, the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., with its new slogan "Best" had stepped into the field with their busses and thus afforded a good supplement to the tram-cars.

That these omnibuses combining comfort with quick transport has filled a need, is proved from the popularity it has already attained from the public. By a strange contest the taxi-drivers' vociferous maledictions give a further proof that the bus is supplanting the taxi.

Tramway Company's first Charabanc.

The latest is now the Charabanc—a tip-top car for excursions. Its first long run was held on Sunday last to Lonavla where it created no little stir among the populace there.

The Company has solely requisitioned the car for the use of pleasure-seekers and excursionists, and considering the luxurious travelling afforded the charges fixed are cheap.

At such a tempting offer the Charabanc will soon be "a hot bun" especially during the Juhu season.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NARIMAN.

**MEETING AT THANA**

Under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Thana will be held in the Vegetable Market to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), when resolutions of congratulations on the glorious victory achieved by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Back Bay Hero, in his splendid fight with the Government and on the Simon Commission Boycott and also on the Hartal to be observed on the 3rd February, will be considered. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Vir Wamanrao Joshi, B. G. Kher, Purushottamdas Trikamdas and G. B. Trivedi and others will speak at the meeting. The public of Thana are requested to attend the meeting.


# KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 5 per cent.....

(1) Loan of Rs. 2 Lakhs sanctioned under the Government of Bombay's No. 181, dated 19th September 1927, for the purpose of providing asphalt road surfaces in certain parts of the City of Karachi, to be fully repaid at the end of 11 years.

(2) Loan of Rs. 7½ Lakhs sanctioned under the Government of Bombay's No. 181, dated 15th November 1927, for carrying out the remaining portion of the General Scheme of laying Water Mains in the City to be fully repaid at the end of 30 years.

Interest is payable at the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., in Karachi or Bombay.

INSTALMENTS.

10 per cent. on application and balance on allotment.

Tenderers may pay instalments as above or on any prior date and interest on such instalments will be paid from date of payment.

Brokerage at the rate of 1/8 per cent will be paid to recognized Brokers and Banks through whom accepted applications are received.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan in multiple of Rs. 500/- will be received upto 3-0 p. m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 17th February, 1928, by the Chief Officer at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

Tender Forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President, Karachi Municipality.

29875


### STRIKE FIZZLING OUT.

**SOME MILLS STILL CLOSED.**

The situation of the mill strike in Bombay remained unaltered on Monday again. The Apollo mill had a slight increase in the number of its workers. The mill began work on Monday morning with nearly 850 workers. The Manchester Mill also was worked with 500 men. The rest of the E. D. Sassoon group of mills remained entirely closed as usual. There is very little commotion in the mill area of late. The despondency of the strikers is on the increase and the strike is slowly fizzling out. Those strikers who left for their district villages have not yet returned back. They are biding time in their places waiting to see the fate of the strike.

### VEDIC RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**LECTURE OF PROF. HORRWITZ.**

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College, New York City, will deliver the first lecture of his course of lectures on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Rig Veda."

### THE SIMON COMMISSION

**TO-DAY'S BOYCOTT MEETING**

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Bhuleshwar (C Ward) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Madhav Baugh, near C. P. Tank, when Mr. B. N. Motiwalla will preside and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. P. Khadilkar, M. B. Deshpande, Mohanlal M. Desai, F. J. Ginwala, Vithaldas D. Govindji, R. S. Nimbkar and Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta will speak.

### WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

A joint meeting of the Officials of the Ward Congress Committees and the Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

### A MEETING OF XAVIERITES

The students of the St. Xaviers' College are requested to meet on the Maidan, opp: to the College to-day (Tuesday) in the recess hours, when Miss Bachubai Lotwala, Messrs. P. Spratt, R. S. Nimbkar and others will address them on the hartal.

# LATEST NEWS.

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Gama has kept up India's prestige and Gama has proved a lion to Zbyzko was sum total of impressions given by wrestling expert who watched event. Zbyzko, after his one minute defeat, wore his cloak and went to dress himself and coming back like a sportsman shook hands with Gama, congratulated him and embraced him amidst cheers. As to how he regarded Gama after the defeat, he said: Gama is a lion to me.

When Gama won, shouts of victory to India went forth from arena.—Free Press.

PATTUKHALI, Jan. 30.

As a sequel to the Saraswati Puja procession being performed this year in the Jubilee School compound in connection with which Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta, M.L.C., and others were arrested last year a number of people including the Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, was arrested today and case was started under Section 143 and 447.—Free Press.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

**JUTES OPEN STEADY**

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In the Share Market jute shares opened steady and continued unaltered. The transaction was small. Cotton shares were easy. Coals were little doing. In miscellaneous and engineering shares business was small. The rates showed no change. Teas lacked support. Government securities were quiet but steady.

Government Securities:—3½ per cent G P 75-14; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 107; G P 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103-4.

Banks:—Imperial 1417-8; Imperial (Centy) 340, 342.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpore 20-12, 30; Bowreah 8 per cent pref 126-8.

Jutes:—Auckland 395; G P Barnagar 300-8, 302, 306; G P Bailey 332; Clive 51-4, 51-2; Craig 7-4, Dalhousie 597, 595-8, 599; Gondolpara 1450, 1455; Gouripore 1015; Howrah 66, 65-14; Hukumchand 24-12; Kankinarrah 668, 674-8; National 35-10; Northbrook 75-12, 74-12; Nudden 65-8; Orient 320; Presidency 13-5; Waverly 9; Reliance 90.

Coals:—Bengal 402; Burrakur 131-2; Equitable 18-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19-2; I I Steel 20-4, 20-2; I S Wagon (ord) 40-8; Burn and Co. (790 pref), 118, 119.

Raw Jute 63-4; Hessian 16-13.

### WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

The Western disturbance has passed after giving light snow in the North West Frontier Province. Information from Kashmir is lacking. Nearly general rain has again fallen on Kumaon Hills. Local rain is also reported from Chota Nagpur with a few falls in East Central Provinces. The temperature continues below normal in Northwest India, is falling in the United Provinces and is above normal in Northeast India and Burma.

Chief amounts.—Chaibasa and Dehra Dun a quarter inch, and Mussooree and Pendra a half.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

### LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

**JULY.**

**NEW YORK.**

| | Jan. 30 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 17.45 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 17.55 |
| Difference | +.10 |
| To-day's Closing quotation not received. | |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | Jan. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.34 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.30 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.33 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| Latest Broach quotation | 315 0 0 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

**LATEST QUOTATIONS**

| | Jan. 30 |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 4 0 |
| Silver Forward | Unchanged. 26 2 0 |
| Tone of Market.—Steady. | Unchanged. |

TO SECURE
**Health & Strength**
USE
ZANDU'S
**Makardhwaj**
*a Remedy that in*
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
**Unrivalled in Ayurved**
IN
**General Debility**
**Nervous Debility**
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—
SUVARNA GHATIT
**Makardhwaj**
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
**Makardhwaj Guti**
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
*Have it from To-day*
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Branch :
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY JANUARY, 31, 1928.

## WANTED : A PEACEFUL HARTAL.

The boycott of the Commission is going strong in every nook and corner of India. From the reports received from various quarters Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Congress, draws the conclusion that the response to the appeal for the hartal on February 3 has been magnificent and that all classes are joining in making this great demonstration a success. Merchants and shopkeepers, he says, have agreed willingly to observe the hartal; even municipalities have decided to do likewise. Every day brings the reports of public meetings in towns and cities passing boycott resolutions with overwhelming majorities if not unanimously. Once again has Lahore declared for complete boycott at a public meeting held on Sunday last and attended by both Hindus and Muslims. Specially significant is the part taken by the students of Bombay, Calcutta and the Benares Hindu University. The students of Bombay, including the lady students, seem to be determined not to lag behind their comrades of Egypt in defending their own and their country's self-respect. Their work so far has been unostentatious but well-organised and we are glad to be informed that many of them have offered to work as volunteers in making the hartal both effective and peaceful. The working-class population of Bombay has also thoroughly entered into the spirit of boycott in spite of the interested reactionary advice of some self-constituted Labour leaders and champions of backward communities. The workmen of Bombay have anticipated and worked upon Mr. Jinnah's hint that "no community or section that betrays India will benefit except individuals who are induced to lead the people astray." Bombay will soon show what Labour organisation it commands and what such organisation can do. Bombay, which has the unfortunate distinction of being the first Indian city the Commission will pass through, will also have the credit of setting an example to the rest of India as to how the Commission is to be dealt with wherever it ventures to go.

If anyone is still doubtful about the Responsivists of Maharashtra supporting the boycott or the hartal, he will do well to read the leading article in the latest issue of the "Mahratta", the English organ of the Responsivists. In that article the paper suggests the following programme for February 3: "India will receive it (the Commission) with hartals on a deserted pier through sepulchral streets and in funereal silence. Black flags will be waved in its honour and the hearts of the people in general will beat to the muffled drums that will accompany the procession of the Commission." Further, as "the resentment of the people at the Commission is too deep to be clothed in the usual words of a resolution", "it is only natural that Indians of sterling nationalism should rather go even beyond the terms of the resolution (of the Benares Conference) than rest on their oars after implementing the exact demands of the same." As regards those who disapprove of the hartal, the paper says: "They fear that hartals disturb the peaceful atmosphere of the country. A nation roused rudely by the affront of the Commission can have little or no sympathy for these extra-sober, cool-tempered, absolutely unimpassioned and owlish lovers of peace which is the peace of the grave-yard.....National indignation cannot be bottled and labelled according to the sensitive chicken-hearted and hair-brained wishes of this aristocratic brood of tranquil wiseacres." This does not look like Responsivists in general joining the boycott at some future date.

It is time now the boycott organisations concentrated their efforts on the important details of regulating the hartal so as to ensure its peaceful character. We have no doubt that the people in general will maintain peace. But past experience must warn us against the ubiquitous "agent provocateur" and the bogus volunteers who are interested in creating trouble. It is, therefore, necessary that volunteers should be selected with the greatest care and that they and the public in general should be given clear and specific instructions as to what they should or should not do. One of the mischievous tactics of bogus volunteers is to constitute themselves or get themselves nominated captains of volunteers or their lieutenants and then to issue unauthorised and provocative instructions to the volunteers under them. Already, we understand, unauthorised instructions have proceeded to the effect that, if tram cars should ply, the boycotters should get into the cars and offer "Satyagraha" by refusing to pay the fare. The mischievous consequences of such a plan can be easily seen. Even the remotest possibility of such incidents should put the organisers of the hartal, the volunteers and the public on their guard. It is in view of such possibilities that the General Secretary of the Congress issues the warning: "If any person does not agree or is not willing to participate (in the hartal) he should be left to himself without any interference. The opening of a shop or two, when hundreds are closed, does not mar the success of the hartal. It only brings out the contrast into striking prominence and demonstrates that those who are opposed to the hartal are an insignificant minority." What is true of shopkeepers is also true of other classes of persons. Speaking generally, we would repeat what we have said before, that if, volunteers should err at all, they should err on the side of safety and peace. Persuasion should not amount to undue pressure. It should never be forgotten that the peaceful character of the hartal is as vital an essential as its extensiveness. We trust all boycott organisations will take every possible care to prevent the least breach of peace.

## NEED FOR IMPARTIAL PUBLIC ENQUIRY

The stupendous gatherings of the citizens of Bombay which paid a tribute to Mr. Nariman on Chowpatty Sands and the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening showed that in appreciating his great services they were appreciating the necessity of fighting for the rigid maintenance of the highest standards of morality in the public life and administration of this Presidency. With unflinching courage and persistency Mr. Nariman has fought and fought single-handed against stupendous odds to vindicate such staondards by insisting that the growing public suspicion, very soon after the inception of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, that these tandards had been lowered and tarnished, should be removed by an impartial enquiry. Officialdom, instead of falling in with his demand, backed as it was by overwhelming public support, made a futile attempt to shelve such inquiry and threw as a sop to the public two departmental committees in which by the very nature of their composition the public could have no confidence though the minority reports of those Committees also made the need for independent investigation more urgent than ever. The more Mr. Nariman probed through ugly rumours, the more he studied what little evidence he could secure of the scandals which gave rise to these rumours, the greater was his zeal in feretting out the truth from the Member of Government who, as Mr. Dastur's judgment indicates, was misled by his subordinates and thus gave wrong replies to interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Nariman characteristically observed in the modest and unassuming replies he gave to the shower of congratulations on his triumph that he had only done his duty as an elected representative of the people in the Corporation and the Legislature. It is not every elected member who exhibits such a high sense of public duty. Mr. Nariman's colleagues in the Corporation and the Council should now feel doubly encouraged to co-operate with him in pressing for an independent and impartial public enquiry into the doings of the Department responsible for the manufacture of Lloyd's Folly.

That there have been serious and shocking scandals is now abundantly clear. Mr. Dastur's judgment is emphatic on this point. "Entries were put in", the judgment says 'inter alia', "which could only lead to the conclusion that bribes were paid to some of these officers." The Magisterial finding also gives the public more than a glimpse of incompetence and negligence on the part of some of the high officials connected with the Development Directorate. As regards the alteration of the order for mild steel bars, Mr. Dastur finds that Mr. Harvey's evidence, "when he propounded his new theory about the ordering of the bars was so vague and halting and inconsistent with the fact" that he "could not accept it as true." The whitewashing, done by the Mears Committee stands in sharper and more unpleasant contrast after the Harvey-Nariman trial proceedings and the judgment in the case. That Committee declared with reference to the "ugly rumours" current in connection with the Reclamation Scheme that "as far as our inquiries into the affairs of the Back Bay Scheme have gone there has not been the very slightest evidence brought forward that these ugly rumours had any foundations in fact." The evidence in the Nariman case and Mr. Dastur's findings provide ground enough for the public to contend that they were justified in having those suspicions. It is positively dangerous for the good name and prestige of a public administration that these suspicions should not be promptly and thoroughly inquired into and the guilty parties brought to book. We hope the Government of Bombay realise at least by now that instead of having consented to the prosecution of Mr. Nariman they would have done well to institute an independent and impartial public inquiry into the whole scandal of "Lloyd's Folly." The case for such an inquiry, an enquiry which will command public confidence and which will be thorough and exhaustive, is stronger to-day than it has been before.

## FRANCE'S WELCOME TO KING AMANULLAH.

Their Majesties King Amanullah and the Queen of Afghanistan were received in France with even greater pomp than in Egypt or Italy. What makes the proverbially gay French nation so enthusiastic? That an Asiatic independent ruler visits Europe is by itself a tremendous fact calculated to evoke the curiosity and enthusiasm of the populace. One reason why Egypt received King Amanullah with the enthusiasm that it displayed was, of course, the fact that the ruler of an independent Muslim country was visiting another predominantly Muslim country yearning for freedom. Italy was the first European country to recognise Afghan independence and that explains her spontaneous welcome of the Afghan King. But what about France and England also, where his reception promises to be the most magnificent? Is the rivalry among European nations to give a fitting reception to King Amanullah due merely to courtesy and friendliness? We are inclined to think that the remarkable phenomenon of his reception can be ascribed to deeper reasons.

It may not be known to many that the French language and French culture have a more honoured place in Afghan life and affairs than any other European language and culture. The University of Kabul imparts education through the medium of French. Afghan courtiers and officers have to acquire a sufficient knowledge of French and His Majesty the King himself has a fair command of that tongue. It is in Paris that more Afghan students pursue their studies than anywhere else. In a sense, therefore, Afghanistan is an intellectual disciple of France. While in Paris the Afghan King and Queen were offered Napolean's and Empress Josephine's beds to sleep in. However trivial this fact may be, it has struck the imagination of the people in every country.

His Majesty King Amanullah or, rather modernised Afghanistan, with modernised Turkey, Persia, Egypt and China, is the hope of a new Asia. Without displeasing either Russia or Britain and taking full advantage of French, German and Italian experts, Afghanistan is progressing in the right direction. European statesmen are alive to what is coming. Independent Turkey, Egypt, Arabia and Persia constitute a strong bulwark against European and American economic imperialism. Imperialist statesmen recognise that they must come to terms with resurgent Asia. This pentarchy, when it comes into being, may exercise enough control over the Mediterranean, the Arabian Sea and the Black Sea. The oil resources of Mosul and Caspian, then, remain within the superintendence of this pentarchy. France is handicapped in regard to oil, because of Anglo-American supremacy in that field. She is far-sighted enough to look beyond and that at any rate explains why French statesmen are no less enthusiastic to receive the "Socialist" King of Afghanistan than the French people.

# GANDHIJI AND SWARAJYA PARTY.

## HIS DOMINANT CONSIDERATION FOR NATIONAL UNITY

(BY SATIS CHANDRA DAS GUPTA).

During the Non-Co-operation movement and at the time when Gandhiji was in jail, some of the renowned leaders of the Congress discovered an easier way to the attainment of Swaraj. That way was to enter the Council, clog the administrative machinery and show to the world that the British people are governing India not with her consent but by use of despotic powers. If one trusted in the efforts of President Wilson to secure world peace and freedom of subject nations, then the rationale of such a scheme of work for the attainment of Swaraj may be understood. Whatever that may be the majority of prominent Congressmen under the influence of the dynamic personality of Deshbandhu Das and his illustrious colleagues looked upon this course as one fit for adoption, Congress also accepted this course of Council entry as the way to Swaraj in preference to the more difficult way of working the constructive schemes in conjunction with the masses. When Gandhiji came out of jail, he found that there had been a disagreement about the line of work between him and his noble friends who were leading the Congress then.

### GANDHIJI'S TOLERATION.

The extreme toleration and unbounded love of Gandhiji limited the difference to a disagreement only and prevented rupture. Gandhiji cheerfully gave over the work of leading the Congress on to those of his collegues who differed from him. Not that Gandhiji was alone. Although the top men were mostly won over to the easier course of Council-entry, yet in every province there were men true to the spirit of suffering and toleration which Gandhiji infused into the politics of India. But these other friends, however, numerous, had only a little influence over the country, they were units themselves but were not acknowledged leaders of men with considerable following. Therefore, when Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilalji wanted to follow a different course Gandhiji felt the force of their demand. Those who did not or could not properly weigh the importance of the claims of leaders like Deshbandhu and Panditji became unsatisfied and complained that Gandhiji, who could have led the country on through Non-Co-operation, was restrained by his personal devotion to friends to suspend Non-co-operation. Others flung the graver and ruder actusation aganst Gandhiji that he was blind to the faults of his powerful friends and was alive, to the verge of harshness, to the shortcomings, of the lesser known of his friends and that he was led away by this weakness to be a silent spectator of the imminent ruin of the Congress by following a wrong policy. Some friends humbly requested Gandhiji to oppose the Council seeking mentality of the Swarajists; other followers attached to him flung the painful accusation of having neglected them; but every such attempt resulted in making him a stronger supporter of the Swarajya Party till at last Gandhiji declared that he would cling to the Swarajists, would hug them to his breast.

### REASONS FOR CHANGE OF POLICY.

Gandhiji has cleared to the country the reason as to why he clung to the Swarajya Party although he believed in the utter folly of their course, although he knew that the programme of Council entry could only end in weakening the Congress, although he said that Swaraj would not come nearer even if we followed the Council programme for a thousand years. The reason is that he believed in the honesty of the trusted leaders of the country, he believed that they had a right to act according to their conviction and if it was a mistaken policy Gandhiji had the generosity to let such gifted men commit the mistake rather than try to force them to act according to his dictation. Gandhiji had further the foresight to prevent the growth of an atmosphere of unhealthy rivalry and hatred in the country on this matter which was painfully in evidence in Bengal and to a lesser extent in other provinces.

### NO SECRET OF HIS REAL CONVICTIONS.

It was, therefore, that Gandhiji took the Swarajists under his particular protection and care although he never made a secret of his conviction that he neither endorsed the policy of the Swarajists nor believed in the ultimate good that might come out of the successful working of their programme. When Gandhiji was coming to Calcutta, after his release, Deshbandhu Das asked him whether Gandhiji would not let them work in the manner they wanted. Gandhiji thought that Deshbandhu was contemplating the inaugural of a move to bring a conflict with the Government. Gandhiji replied that knowing the state of public feeling he could not at that time support any move for a drastic action, for he felt he was weak. The strength of 1921 had left him in 1924, he did not therefore dare taking the risk of a conflict at that moment; he wanted to gain strength by constructive work in the country. But, he said, that those who would take the responsibility for action may inaugurate the movement. Deshbandhu, however, was thinking of some other conflict. He said he was thinking of fighting it out in the Councils. At this Gandhiji's features relaxed and the usual smile came up. He replied lovingly that Deshbandhu certainly might do that, he would not stand in the way. The next day Gandhi-Das-Nehru pact was signed at Calcutta.

### AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICT.

Up to this point the Swarajists who were in the minority were ousting the No-Changers from the Executive of the Congress Committees. The No-Changers also painfully hurt at this were opposing the Swarajists. Bitterness of feeling and mutual recriminations were filling the atmosphere. But with the above pact the atmosphere cleared. Gandhiji refused the recognition of any party as "No-Change" party and to those of the No-Changers who consulted him, he advised to avoid conflict by all means and give up Congress control wherever required to do so by the Swarajists. Henceforth the "No-Change" party ceased to exist and there was no further organised attempt in the country to oppose the Swarajists in the Congress. Thus ended successfully Gandhiji's endeavour to make Swarajya party and the Congress identical.

### THE A. I. S. A.

Even though Gandhiji was the President of the Belgaum Congress yet during his Presidentship not only did he not attempt to regulate the Congress work so as to give effect to his constructive programme through the Congress but went forward to start the "All-India Spinners' Association" with the consent of the Congress which handed over the All-India Khadi Board to the new Association devoted exclusively to Charkha and Khaddar work. At this step even, some of Gandhiji's friends of the Swarajya party expressed their suspicion that members of this Association may attempt to pack the Congress. Gandhiji disarmed the suspicion by arranging that yarn quota for Congress memberhip through this Association should pass through him and further he advised those of the Khadi workers whom the Swarajists suspected of having designs against the Swarajya party should cease to be members of the Congress altogether. Gandhiji hopes to build the magnificent structure of the future Congress on the foundation of mutual trust and I believe the removal of rancour and jealousy from public life is one of the aims of his activities.

Gandhiji's pact is a thing of past history now. Deshbandhu Das is in heaven and not another equal to him in brilliance and capacity has adorned India. The working of the Swarajya party also may be said to have had a trial. Many leaders of the Swarajya party have lost faith in the Council programme. Both Dr. Ansari and Sj. Sreenivas Ayengar have spoken about the futility of Council programme but at the same time they have not been able to adopt Gandhiji's constructive programme in earnestness.

### INVITATION TO LEAD AGAIN.

After the Swarajya party and the Congress had become one Gandhiji was being asked on and off to take the lead of the country. But there has been always a tacit condition attached to the invitation. It is that Gandhiji is to shake off that for what he lives, his Charkha and Khaddar, to come to lead. Gandhiji made a touching reply to such invitations in his Coimbatore speech which is extracted below from the "Young India":—

"THE REAL LOAD."

"I now take up the Congress address. The Congress address invites me to take the lead again. Evidently they still have a lingering faith in the programme of 1920. Let them understand that I have never given up the lead. I am still leading, still wooing, but what shall I do if I do not find followers? But there is a better answer than I have given you. Let me tell you what I mean by leading. I made statements even before I went to jail, that the only lead that could be given to the country by a man with non-violence as his creed is to finish the constructive programme of the Congress. The most effective programme of the Congress is the message of the spinning wheel, and with the

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## Notes of the Day.

### India As Britain's Ruhr.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans, the British War Secretary left India on Saturday after a tour of inspection of military centres in this country. His visit gave rise to many rumours, and the mystery attached to the object of his tour has not helped a little in increasing the harvest of rumours. That there is a definite policy behind the visit can no longer be doubted. The object evidently is to turn India into Britain's Ruhr by increasing the British army of occupation in this country. The special correspondent of the "Englishman" at Delhi admits that this is the new move when he says "it is hoped that he (the War Secretary) took the opportunity of sounding local opinion" on Lord Haldane's old suggestion "whether some portion of the armed military forces of the Crown which are kept in England, in their entirety, should not be located in India itself." This is being represented, of course, as a means to "save" India from maintaining a large Indian army of her own! But India will easily see through the trick.

### Favouritism All Through.

In his speech at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Sir Shapurji Billimoria reminded the public of the great service the textile industry of India had rendered to the country and the Government by satisfying all the clothing requirements of the Indian Army. But now, he said, the service "appears to fade into dimness and insignificance; for no other reason can one explain the apparent indifference with which the Government have contemplated the anguish of this once vigorous industry." There are other reasons besides ingratitude. There are Lancashire interests, and British businessmen do not leave politics alone. Favouritism towards British interests is not confined to the cotton industry, Sir Shapurji pointed out how Chartered Accountants from England are deliberately favoured at the expense of experienced Indian accountants, though "there has been a galaxy of Accountant-Generals, all shining lights in this profession" and though the G. D. A. Examination in India "in point of stiffness and the quality of papers set up is superior to the much coveted Chartered Accountants Examination."

### Deliberate Suppression.

Sir Shapurji also referred to another specially favoured field, the Military. With regard to Government's shelving of the unanimous report of the Sandhurst Committee, he says that Government might as well not appoint "Commissions and Committees." We understand from a Free Press message that the Sandhurst Committees' report is not quite shelved but that in the characteristic British fashion a sop is going to be given in the shape of an increase of the number of cadets recruited from Sandhurst from eleven to fifteen or twenty. Indeed the British are becoming like the Bourbons who could neither learn or unlearn.

### Gandhi Sevashram.

How village reconstruction can be carried on even against the greatest odds can be seen from the working of the Gandhi Sevashram at Champapurhat in Orissa. Orissa is the poorest of poor provinces of India. The villages served by this Ashram are a picture of desolation, repelling any but a bold social servant. But inspired by the example of Mahatma Gandhi, a small band of workers led by Sjt. Govind Chandra Misra founded five years ago the Gandhi Sevashram in this desolate region. The Ashram finds some means of livelihood for the destitute through the Charka, gives free education to the village children in day and night schools, distributes medicines to the sick free of charge and conducts stores of the necessaries of life on co-operative lines. The most urgent need of the Ashram is stated to be a building of which the foundation was laid last month by Mira Ben (Miss Slade) on behalf of Mahatmaji. A sum of about Rs. 8,000 is needed for this purpose and the necessary equipment of the Ashram. We trust that in view of its beneficent work the public will generously help the Ashram.

### Plain Speaking.

The outspoken manner in which Mr. Sastri criticised the attitude of the Whites in South Africa towards the problem of Indian education, indicates that his recent experiences have given him a greater knowledge of the peculiar difficulties from which Indians in that country suffer. There is a deliberate purpose in this. Having denied Indians the opportunities of equipping themselves with sound education, the White settlers are ready to point out that Indians cannot be allowed equal political status with them because of their ignorance. Their policy is to create one class of citizenship for Whites, another for the Indians. This is just the policy which Mr. Sastri says he despises and every fair-minded citizen of the British Empire will, we are sure, cordially agree with him.

# LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CHINA

## ATTEMPS TO STAMP OUT TRADE UNIONISM

## OBJECT BEHIND MURDERS AND EXECUTIONS

LONDON, Jan. 8, (By Mail).

"I declare" says Mr. Tom Mann "that the beheadings, shootings and murderings are carried out with the main purpose of stamping out real Trade Unionism in China."

Says Mr. Tom Mann:—I have seen and talked with very many Chinese Workers who were genuinely representative of the mass. I visited many cities, towns and villages, and have seen and discussed the whole situation with industrial Workers, Peasants, students, teachers, municipal councillors and militarists. As a result of my twenty weeks' experience in China, I declare that the beheadings, shootings and murderings are carried out with the main purpose of stamping out real Trade Unionism in China.

The hours of work, rates of pay, and the conditions under which work is done in the factories of China is a gross violation of decency. Twelve-hour shifts are worked in British and in Chinese-owned mills. Wages are generally speaking, about one-fifth of the wage received in this country. Children work at almost any age; it is quite common to find them working at eight, and even seven and six years of age.

### AWAKENING AMONGST THE CHINESE.

In recent years the Chinese have awakened to the fact that they must organise. The Chinese generals are in the pay of the feudal lords who still remain. The militarists are also ready to help the ordinary landlords, the merchants, and the Chinese agents of the foreign merchants. They do not aim at establishing a unified national China but exist to serve the purpose of the exploiting factions as against the Workers.

Sometimes the Workers circumvent or actually overcome the militarists, and obtain improved conditions. And while the foreign imperialists have no time for sleepy feudalists, landowners, or merchants they have no disposition at all to see the Chinese Worker in the ascendancy. The Chinese may belong to any organisation he chooses, he may join any religion or no religion, any political or industrial body, but only on condition that he does not use organisation to improve his conditions. To do this is the mortal sin, and the imperialist may be trusted at any hour to find ample reasons why the imperialist

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# "PUT LID ON PANDORA'S BOX."

POONA, Jan. 30.

A crowded and representative meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir last night under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad declared his faith in the declaration of 1917 and said that he even accepted the right of Parliament to legislate in the matter of self-government but he could not reconcile himself to the studied national insult in the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission. He replied to the various objections raised against the boycott of the Commission and exhorted the people to have nothing to do with it. He advised against hartals and the participation of students in active politics.

Sir Pheroze Sethna who followed him discussed the Commission and observed that Government had done great harm to their prestige by repudiating the representative character of those very persons whom they paraded as the real leaders.

Mr. Jinnah who received an ovation referred to what Lord Birkenhead had said, that the Commission was unanimous in point of view and principles which he said showed that decisions had already been taken. He asked them to put the lid on this Pandoras Box and to carry out a boycott which would prevent the Commission's return. He called the British faithless and exhorted all to unite and defeat British designs.—A.P.

## DUTY OF MUSLIMS,

### LEADERS ADDRESS BOYCOTT MEETING AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Jan, 29.

Lala Lajpat Rai, presiding at today's meeting to urge the Boycott of the Simon Commission, expressed gratification that they had realised their past follies and failings, and had assembled on a common platform. He did not accept that any Commission was entitled to sit in judgment on their rights, but he would not object to a body of Englishmen and Indians arriving at a mutual understanding on the matter. He emphasised that framing a Constitution would be a difficult, if not impossible, task under the present conditions. He favoured a Hartal, but warned them against disorder.

### WHY COMMISSION HAS BEEN APPOINTED EARLIER.

Dr Ansari, speaking next, said that the Commission had been sent out earlier than originally contemplated because of the possibility of a world war and also because the Conservatives were afraid that another political party which might succeed them in power might give a better constitution to India. Their national self respect demanded a complete and peaceful hartal. He trusted that the Punjab would not lag behind other provinces.

### WHAT MUSLIMS SHOULD DO.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that cooperation with the Commission would be

# UNITE AND DEFEAT BRITISH DESIGNS.

## MR. JINNAH'S EXHORTATION.

## NATIONAL HONOUR AND SELF-RESPECT DEMAND COMPLETE HARTAL

## HUGE PROCESSIONS PARADE CALCUTTA STREETS.

synonymous with India abandoning all her claims and demands and shattering the rock on which national freedom rested in every country. Muslims should choose whether they would cut themselves away from the rest of national life. It was a delusion for Muslims to think that they would gain by cooperating with the Commission. As past experience had shown, the continued and steadfast loyalty of Muslims since the mutiny had not been rewarded in any manner. He hoped that the people of the Punjab would observe a complete hartal in every city and town on February 3rd, showing thereby that they were at one so far as questions involving their national self-respect were concerned.

### THE UNWANTED COMMISSION.

Mr. Muhammad Ali made a passionate appeal for the Boycott and Hartal, which, he said, were the only courses left for a week nation like India. They could not end their bondage by force, but the least they could do was not to welcome the Unwanted Commission when it landed on their soil.

### PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO PUNJAB.

Dr. Ansari has received the following telegram from Pandit Malavia from Benares:

"Exceedingly sorry engagements and bad health prevent Me from joining you at Lahore to-day. Most earnestly appeal all my countrymen, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to stand together at this hour of trial. National honour and national interests imperatively demand that the whole country should show its emphatic condemnation of the action of the British Government relating to the Commission by observing a complete hartal on the day the Commission lands on our soil and by vowing to have nothing to do with it. Every province is on trial. Hope and pray my Brethren of the Punjab will not lag behind any other in doing their duty by the motherland.—Malaviya".—A. P.

## HUGE PROCESSIONS PARADE CALCUTTA STREETS.

### MERCHANTS JOIN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Bengal is now fully organised under the Congress to give a fitting reply to the insult hurled by the appointment of the Simon Commission. A number of meetings were again held yesterday evening in Calcutta, Howrah and the suburbs, in which the resolve was made by thousands who attended to observe hartal on February 3 and demonstrate their indignation.

### MEETING AT HALLIDAY PARK.

At the huge meeting at Halliday Park attended by a large number of Muslim and Marwari merchants, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding, Mr. Subhas Bose said nothing was more analogous than that a few persons should come at this time of the day to judge whether India was fit to put her own house in order. What should be the feeling in England if the Indians sent out a Commission to examine whether the Britishers were fit to continue the enjoyment of self-rule. They had their birth-right, their Swaraj. The Commission was being sent two years earlier in the teeth of fierce opposition. The hartal would carry the moral that India is against the present form of Government and they were determined to get freedom. The Commission was a blessing in disguise. It has united the country as it had never done before, and this unity would establish the national glory.

### HUGE PROCESSIONS ORGANISED.

Moulana Akramkhan said, although some interested persons were opposing the hartal, the country was sound at heart. The Simon Commission was a gross insult to both the Hindus and Muslims, and they would show by hartal they were not taking the insult lying down. Three huge processions organised by the Congress paraded the streets of Calcutta waving the national flags, singing national songs, distributing pamphlets and requesting the merchants to close their shops on February 3. The procession that came out of the Bengal P. C. C. Office and paraded the Burrabazar was the largest, two hundred Sikhs headed by Sirdar Gurdit Singh and many merchants having joined it.—Free Press.

## BENGAL JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA FAVOURS BOYCOTT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The Bengal Jamiat-ul-Ulema passed resolutions to-day urging the boycott of the Simon Commission and on the observance of the hartal on February 3.—Free Press.

## APPEAL TO WORKERS OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At a meeting of the Bengal Trade Union Federation, a resolution was adopted urging the workers to give effect to the Cawnpore resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission, and appealing to them to observe complete hartal on February 3.

The Federation also "marks its protest against the Commission which has been appointed in violation of self-determination to which the organised labour in every country is pledged."—Free Press.

## A POPULAR TRIUMPH

### JUBBULPORE TO OBSERVE HARTAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 30.

Great excitement prevailed to-day in the general meeting of the Municipal Committee when Seth Jamnadass (Zamindar), M.L.A., moved his resolution for closing the Municipal office and schools on the 3rd February as a protest against the Simon Commission.

After a full discussion votes were taken and the President declared that eight members were 'for' and eight 'against' the resolution. His counting was challenged and a division called for. It was known that a clear majority was for Seth Jamnadassji's resolution. The President voted against the resolution. The members who voted with the President are generally nominated members including Europeans, title-holders, Government pensioners and Honorary Magistrates, while the real representatives of the town were for the resolution. In obeyance of the above resolution the Municipal office and schools will be closed on 3rd February.

## DR. ANSARI'S TELEGRAM TO SATYAMURTHI

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy has received the following telegram from Dr. Ansari, the President of the Indian National Congress:—

"Madras had added one more glorious page to our national history. Heartiest congratulations on the firm and dignified reply to the Imperial insolence. Feel confident that all Provinces will similarly vindicate the national honour."—Free Press.

## MADRAS M. L C'S CONGRATULATED

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent wires congratulating the Madras leaders on the passing of the boycott resolution in the Madras Council. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan has received a telegram similar to the one received by Mr. Satyamurthi.—Free Press.

## MR. SATYAMURTHI'S NOTIFICATION

MADRAS, Jan. 30

Mr. Satyamurthi, Chairman of the Boycott Propaganda Committee, has issued a notification asking all the people to make their purchases before the 3rd February, as they cannot buy anything on that day. He desires the mofussil people who wish to come to Madras on February 3, to postpone their visits as they will be greatly inconvenienced.—Free Press.

## PREPARATIONS FOR BOYCOTT IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Reports are being received from various mofussil centres about the preparations for the boycott of the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

## HARTAL IN CALICUT AND TIRUPATI

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Tirupati and Calicut municipalities have passed resolutions for the closing of all municipal schools and offices on February 3, as a mark of protest against the Commission. Public meetings are being held daily exhorting the people to observe hartal on February 3.—Free Press.

## BANGALORE RESOLVES FOR BOYCOTT

### HARTAL TO BE OBSERVED ON FEB. 3

BANGALORE, Jan. 30.

A meeting of Bangalore citizens representing merchants, bankers, lawyers, leaders of thought and action was held on Saturday and eloquent speeches were made for boycotting the Simon Commission. A leading advocate Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar presided.

After speeches had been made the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of Bangalore Hindu Muslim leaders resolves that on February 3 the day on which the Simon Commission lands in India, a complete hartal be observed throughout the city to express our indignation of and resentment at the principle underlying the appointment of the Statutory Commission."

Another resolution for the closing of all schools, emptying of courts, closure of all cinemas, dramas, coffee clubs and hotels, and against games and pleasures was also passed.—Free Press.

## ROWDYISM AT AN ANTI-BOYCOTT MEETING

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Enquiries go to show that some members of the anti-boycott meeting resenting certain alleged references made by Maulana Yakub Hassan at the pro-Boycott meeting to Moulana Tajmul Hussain, the President of the anti-boycott meeting, were raising a hue and cry, when a Muhammadan attending the pro-boycott meeting was reported to have injured a young Mahomedan boy of the other meeting with a lathi. It was then prayer time and anti-boycotters suspended the meeting and went to pray, but the pro-boycotters continued their delibera-

(Continued on page 8.)

# DEVELOPMENT OF RUPEE PURCHASE

## AN IMPORTANT STAGE REACHED

## INDIA BRANCH OF RENDEL PALMER AND TRITTON

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

An important stage in the development of the rupee purchase policy has been reached by the Government of India's decision to establish in India a branch of the firm of Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers, to the High Commissioner for India. This decision has obtained the approval of the standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which has sanctioned an annual expenditure of one lakh of rupees for three years. It was explained to the committee that considerable progress had been made in the direction of local purchase by the Indian Stores Department which could be used by purchasing organisations in respect of many classes of goods at least those commonly obtainable in Indian markets. Difficulties, however, still existed in respect of large purchases of goods of foreign manufacture such as plant and machinery for railway administrations. The Stores Purchase Committee of 1920 was unanimously of the opinion that advantages would be secured by the utilisation of the services of consulting engineers in connection with the expression of manufactures in India and of purchases by the state and others. The Indian Government had been fortunate in having had at their disposal for half a century the services and advice of the firm of Rendel Palmer and Tritton who had great practical experience of structural and mechanical engineering works and the requirements in India.

After a good deal of correspondence this firm has agreed to set up a branch in India on conditions which represent a payment by the Government of sums representing only the estimated annual cost of running the branch office without any provision for additional remuneration by ways of fees to partners of the firm over what they already received in respect of their office in London. This branch will be associated with the Indian Stores Department, and their services will be directly available also to all railway administrations, central Government departments and minor local administrations.—A. P.

## PLAGUE RAGING IN BUASAR

BULSAR, Jan. 30.

Plague is raging furiously in the town of Bulsar and the suburbs. Villages as far as Gandevi in the Baroda state are affected.—A. P.

# HARTAL---A SETTLED FACT.

## BOMBAY MARKETS TO REMAIN CLOSED ON FEB. 3.

## STUDENTS' SPLENDID RESPONSE

As the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in India is drawing nearer and nearer, the boycott spirit among the Indian people is growing stronger and stronger. The coming event has already cast its shadow in all the nooks and corners of this country. It is now almost a foregone conclusion that the citizens of Bombay, whatever trade, vocation or profession they may belong to, will observe the completest hartal on February 3, when the All-White Commission lands in this city. Elaborate arrangements are being made everywhere to make the hartal a complete success. The propaganda carried on by the B. P. C. C. is having telling effect upon the public opinion in this city. The latest advices to hand show that on the day of hartal the largest of cloth markets in the city are to remain closed. Even the cotton markets will be closed till very late in the evening. The grain merchants have already passed a resolution in their representative meeting calling for a complete hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simonites. Women leaders of Bombay are busy moving about the city and carrying on boycott propaganda among their sisters.

### STUDENTS' PATRIOTIC MOVE.

The students of schools and colleges are all exuberant with unparalleled enthusiasm and in most of the colleges hartal committees of students have been appointed with a view to facilitate concerted action on the occasion of the hartal. The Wilsonians, the Xavierites, the Elphinstonians, the students of medical colleges and of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have, it is understood, made up their minds not to attend their colleges on the day of hartal. It is very significant that in this agitation for boycott and hartal the lady students are in no way behind their brother-students. It is no exaggeration to say that they are a bit more earnest and enthusiastic about the affair

### ELPHINSTONIANS' MEETING.

A number of students of the Elphinstone College, including several ladies, assembled in a meeting in an open space near the Esplanade Maidan on Monday noon to consider their attitude in connection with the Simon Commission and especially with hartal. It is reported that nearly 150 Elphinstonians were present at this meeting and all of them enthusiastically voted in favour of the hartal and their active participation in it. The proceedings of this small meeting had a peculiar significance in view of the fact that Principal Hamil was personally present for some time at the meeting. It is understood that Messrs. Dange, Nimbkar, Spratt, Joglekar and one or two students from the Elphinstone College made brief speeches urging the College students to do their duty by their Motherland on February 3. The keynote of all the speeches was that it was the duty of the students to take part in the boycott agitation not for any political reasons but for the maintenance of honour and self-respect of their country.

It is confidently believed by the students of all colleges that although the authorities might not give a regular holiday on February 3, they would be prudent enough to connive at the absence of stu-

(Continued on page 8.)

# FIELD MARSHAL EARL HAIG.

## UNEXPECTED DEATH DUE TO 'HEART FAILUR.

## HIS LAST PUBLIC UTTERANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The death has occurred of Earl Haig.—Reuter.

(Earl Haig was born on 19th June, 1861, the youngest son of John Haig of Cameronbridge Fife. He married the Hon. Dorothy Vivian, daughter of the Third Lord Vivian in 1905 and has one son and three daughters.

His early education was at Clifton, then at Brasenose College, Oxford, and joined the 7th Hussars in 1885. He served in Sondan, Khartoum, South Africa and held various important offices in the military. In 1903 he came to India as Inspector-General of Cavalry, and was promoted to the post of Major-General the following year. In 1914 he was made General for distinguished service, Field-Marshal in 1917, and Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Great Britain in 1919. During the great war, he led the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders and is prominently mentioned in many dispatches. He won numerous military and other honours.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Earl Haig died at midnight. The death was most unexpected as there had been no hint of illness. Photographs in the morning papers depict the Field-Marshal inspecting at Cardigan House, Richmond, on Saturday the Twentieth Richmond (Earl Haig's own) Boy Scouts. The Field-Marshal was looking very cheerful.

LATER.

Earl Haig died in London. His last public utterance showed deep love for the country. Speaking on Saturday at the enrolment ceremony of the Twentieth (Earl Haig's own) Troop of Boy Scouts consisting of the sons of the disabled ex-service men employed in the British Legion factory at Richmond, Earl Haig said: "Stand up for England when people speak disrespectfully of her. Try to realise what citizenship and public spirit really mean."

Earl Haig died in his brother-in-law's house where he was staying. He was about to retire at midnight when he collapsed sitting on the edge of the bed. He had not lost consciousness, but the death was very quick. Earl Haig did not realise that he was dying. His wife was not staying at the house at the time, but his brother Captain Haig, also his brother-in-law and sister were present. Earl Haig had consulted his doctor a few days ago, but was able to fulfil a number of public engagements recently. He walked in Hydepark yesterday. He should have seen his doctor again this week to know if he might travel to Riviera. His doctors express the opinion that heart failure, which was the immediate cause of the death, had been brought on by the strain during war years.—Reuter's Special.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain K. E. Previte, and Captain C. D. Mould, aides-de-Camp, left Bombay for Sachin on Sunday,

# MARWARIS STAND FOR BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

## WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

The following is a manifesto on the Simon Commission signed by eminent and representative Marwaris, hailing from different provinces of India, which has been issued to the members of the community:—

"The appointment of the All-White Parliamentary Statutory Commission has thoroughly disillusioned the whole country. Throughout the length and breadth of the land not a single group or section of the people having the least sense of self-respect is prepared to pocket the insult so arrogantly hurled at the whole Nation. The complete lack of statesmanship and foresight exhibited by the British Cabinet in this vital issue has entirely forfeited the country's confidence in the bona-fides of the British Rulers of India. In common with the rest of the country the Marwari Community has equally been disappointed at the calculated wrong done to the Nation."

ATTEMPTS TO MISREPRESENT VIEW.

Unfortunately, attempts are being made in certain interested quarters to discredit the fair name of the Marwari Community by misrepresenting its views on the boycott of the Simon Commission. This is extremely regrettable. At the present critical juncture, a wrong move on the part of any section or community in the land is bound to be misconstrued and misused to the permanent detriment of National interests.

THE ONLY COURSE FOR THE COMMUNITY.

The Marwari Community has always stood by the Country in times of her need by supporting financially and otherwise every popular movement in the past and can, under no circumstances, be a party to a reactionary move at this time when National solidarity in the greatest need of the hour. Patriotism dictates only one course to our community and it is this that we should decide to stand and fall with the whole Nation.

We, therefore, take this opportunity to hereby unequivocally declare that the Marwari Community is emphatically opposed to the Commission as at present constituted and shall have nothing to do with it at any stage or in any form."

The following are the signatories to the manifesto:—

Jamnalal Bajaj (Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati).

Ghanshyamdas Birla, M.L.A., (President, Indian Chamber, Calcutta).

Govind Das Malpani (Member, Council of State, Jubbalpur).

Beniprasad Dalmia (President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and Hon. Secretary, All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha, Bombay).

Balkishanlal Poddar (President, Marwari Sammelan, Bombay).

Anandilal Poddar (President, Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay).

Keshavadeo Nevatia (President, All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha, Bombay).

Lachhmi Narain Tikmani (Assistant Secretary, All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha, Bombay).

Begraj Gupta (Hon. Secretary, Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay).

Madhavprasad N. Pandit (Hon. Secretary, Marwari Sammelan, Bombay).

Rajmal Lakhichand Sheth, M.L.C., (Jamner, East Khandesh).

Hanumatram Ramnath Rathi (ex-Chairman, Vyapari Sangh and Municipal Councillor, Poona).

Debiprasad Khaitan (ex-M.L.C., Vice-President, Indian Chamber, Calcutta).

Ranglal Jajodia (ex-M.L.A., Hon. Joint Secretary, Marwari Association, Calcutta).

Ramkrishna Mohta (Secretary, all-India Maheshwari Mahasabha, Calcutta).

Prabhudayal Himatsinghka, M.L.C., (President, Marwari Trades Association, Calcutta).

Padamraj Jain (President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, and Secretary All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Calcutta).

Baijnathprasad Deora (Hon. Secretary, Marwari Trades Association, Calcutta).

Ishwardas Jalan (Councillor, Calcutta Corporation).

Basantlal Murarka (ex-General Secretary, All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha, Calcutta).

Jamnadas Malpani, M.L.A., (Jubbalpur).

Brijlal Biyani, M.L.C., (General Secretary, All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha, Akola).

Dipchand Gothi, M.L.C., (Betul).

Poonamchand Ranka (Secretary, Nagar Congress Committee, Nagpur, and President, Marwari Seva Sangh, Nagpur).

Ramkumar Nevatia (Vice-President, United Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore).

Shamlal, Advocate, (ex-M.L.C., Hissar).

Dwarkaprasad Ghazipuria (President, Marwari Association, Delhi).

Lachhmi Narain Gadodia (Delhi).

Ramchandra Vaidya (Bhiwani).

Melaram Vaishya (President, Congress Committee, Bhiwani).

Harbilas Sharda, M.L.A., (Ajmer).

Chandkaran Sharda (General Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Hindi Sabha, Ajmer).

Arjunlal Sethi (Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer).

Ramnarain Choudhry (Secretary, Rajasthan Seva Sangh, Ajmer).

Ramnath Goenka, M.L.C., (Madras).

## REACTIONARY DECISION OF CALCUTTA MARWARIS

### MR. B. S PATHIK ON DUTY OF STATSE PEOPLE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

Mr. B. S. Pathik wires:—

I was really pained to hear of the reactionary decision of some Calcutta Marwaris. The people of Indian States in British India must stand by the country's mandate of complete boycott of the Simon Commission because it is they who have received most ignominous insult at Government's hand who in appointing the Butler Committee has ignored them so criminally as if they were non-existent. I also hope that in spite of the present depression, Ajmere too will rise qual to the occasion and the present workers there will leave no stone unturned in making the hartal of 3rd February successful.—Free Press.

## 'PUT LID ON PANDORA'S BOX'

(Continued from page 7.)

tions. One of the anti-boycotters, looking at Maulana Yakub Hassan, is said to have remarked that Mr. Hassan was not a Muhammadan but a Khahr. This was instantly followed by scenes of confusion.—A. P.

## KHANDWA TO CLOSE COTTON MARKET

KHANDWA, Jan. 30.

Mr. S. M. Londhe wires:—

The Khandwa Municipality passed a resolution to-day to close offices and schools on the 3rd of February as a mark of indignation at the appointment of the Simon Seven. Arrangements for observing complete hartal in the town on the said date are well in progress. Messrs. Joshi, Mandloi, Gokhale, Agarkar and others are persuading merchants to close the cotton market also.

## BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN BHANDARA

TUMSAR, Jan. 30.

Mr. K. N. Ramaiah, Tumsar, wires:—

The Tumsar Municipality resolved in a special meeting to-day non-confidence in the Simon Commission unanimously. It further resolved on hartal, closing schools and other public business on February 3. The Bhandara District is carrying on boycott propaganda vigorously my distributing Boycott pamphlets through all villages.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 30.

A public meeting was held at Larkana on the 27th instant where some Hindu and Muslim workers appealed for the boycott of the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be closed on Friday, the 3rd proximo, the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission.

### HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and its members will observe a holiday on Friday, the 3rd proximo in pursuance of the Mandate of the Indian National Congress regarding the boycott of the Royal Statutory Commission.

## REVOLT IN MOSCOW

### PRO-TROTSKY REGIMENTS BOMBARD KREMLIN

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Riga.—There have been numerous unofficial and unconfirmed reports of revolt in Moscow stating that four pro-Trotsky Soviet regiments are bombarding Kremlin with artillery.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

LATER.

Moscow.—Rumours of revolt mentioned earlier have been officially denied.—Reuter.

## LOSING VENTURE FOR UNITED STATES

### APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS

### STRONG CRITICISM OF GOVT. POLICY

LONDON, Jan. 30.

New York.—Strong criticism of the policy of the United States Government and an appeal for co-operation between the English-speaking Nations of the world is contained in a signed article published by W. R. Hearst, a leading United States Newspaper proprietor in his chain of newspapers, condemning Government's policy in participating in the pan-American Conference, which he declares is a losing venture for the United States. He says that it is natural for the weak Latin-American Nations to combine against the powerful Anglo-Saxon Republic of the north. The Conference only emphasises the fundamental differences which those of the race suggest. The United States should turn to her northern boundary rather than to the southern. A great opportunity for the welfare of the world lies in the co-operation of the English-speaking nations.

The article is significant as it follows a similar appeal published by Hearst an year ago which created great interest throughout the world.—Reuter.

## WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED ASSAULT

### COSGRAVE'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Philadelphia.—As President Cosgrave was leaving the house of Cardinal Dougherty whom he visited early in the morning, a woman in the crowd plucked his sleeve and raised an umbrella as if to strike a blow. Members of the party who intervened received slight blows on the shoulders. The police hustled off the woman who is believed to be mentally unbalanced.—Reuter's Special.

## MR. FENNER BROCKWAY

### MESSAGE TO YOUNG INDIA

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, who is now in hospital, was visited to-day by a Press representative who in the course of his talk asked him about his health.

"I will be alright in six weeks' time", he said, "but I am very weak and I will have to go to station on the stretcher."

He has issued the following message to Young India Party:—

"My very good wishes to the Party, but I would ask them to remember that Swaraj is not merely political self-determination. It is self-realisation of all, that is best in India. That is a big ideal we must all serve."—Free Press.

## KING AMANULLA CONVERSES WITH M. POINCARE

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris.—King Amanullah had an hour's conversation with M. Poincare to-day.—Reuter.

## SALAAMS TO KING AMANULLAH

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—It is reported that the Imam of the London Mosque has sent a representative here to present the salaams of the London Muslims to King Amanullah who is believed to have accepted the invitation to visit the Mosque in London.—Reuter.

## PRESIDENT COSGRAVE LEAVES FOR OTTAWA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Philadelphia.—Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State Executive Council, has left, en route to Ottawa.—Reuter.

## TUKOJI-MILLER ROMANCE

### ONE MORE OBSTACLE

### MISS MILLER-A MINOR?

Although the emissaries of the ex-Maharajah of Indore are trying hard to see that the marriage of the ex-Maharja of Indore with Miss Miller, takes place soon unfortunately for them, some impediment or the other, comes in their way. So far the Cabinet and the relatives of the ex-Maharaja were against the marriage, while the Agent to the Governor-General is reported to have refused to accord his sanction without the assent of the Maharajah who is at Oxford and also of the senior and junior Ranis, which, of course, they have refused to give. It is reported now that a formidable obstacle has come in the way which is unsurmountable and that is the minority of Miss Miller. It has been brought to the attention of the authorities that Miss Miller is still a minor and the wedding cannot take place without the assent of her parents or till she attains majority. If the report is correct, there is no possible chance for the ex-Maharaja to satisfy his wish and in all probability he will return to Europe. His emissaries are, however, not baffled by the difficulties and are making all preparations for the marriage. One interesting feature of the marriage would be, if it ever takes place at all, the admission of Miss Miller into Dhangar community to which the ex-Maharaja belongs. The ritual of the Dhangar community for new admission is a caste dinner in which the new candidate is served with a dinner in a plate full to the brim. The remaining food of the plate is distributed among the members of the community who relish it with joy. The attitude of the community in regard to the new conversion is not favourable and is too premature to say if they would agree it.

## HARTAL—A SETTLED FACT.

(Continued from page 7.)

dents from colleges on that day. Whatever it is, the students have made a resolve to take a bold and patriotic attitude in the matter.

## AFFRONT TO INDIA.

### OBSERVE PEACEFUL AND COMPLETE HARTAL

Yet one more meeting of the series of boycott meetings was held under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and Mandvi and Bhuleshwar District Congress Committees at Mumbadevi, on Monday night, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai presiding.

In plain Gujarati, Mr. Mohanlal Desai explained to the audience what the Simon Commission was and why they should boycott it. He characterized the All-White Commission as an affront to the honour and self-respect of the country. It was the height of impudence on the part of England, the speaker added, that she should alone sit in judgment over the political destiny of this country. Referring to the hartal, Mr. Desai requested them to maintain peace and order while at the same time observing a complete hartal. He pointed out that if they resorted to any act of violence, the lesson of the hartal would be entirely lost.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla gave the audience a graphic description of the boycott of the Milner Commission in Egypt. He hoped that the boycott of the Simon Commission would be more complete than that of the Milner Commission.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas opined that the appointment of an All-White Commission to draft a political constitution for India was the very negation of the principle of self-determination. For Indians to welcome such a Commission, he added, was tantamount to giving their consent to the continuance of foreign domination.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta and several other speakers followed with fervent appeals to the audience to make the hartal a complete success, after which the meeting came to a close.

# SURAT FOLLOWS SALEM

## SETTLEMENT OF MUSIC QUESTION

## BAN ON PROCESSION RAISED

SURAT, Jan. 29.

The dispute over the music question which arose between Hindus and Moslems of Surat on the Shivaji Tercentenary Day has been amicably settled. A notification over the signature of Mr. J. R. Gregory, the District Superintendent of Police states that the ban on music on public roads is lifted and that slow music with or without processions would be allowed near mosques, but no one would be allowed to stand before any mosque and play music loudly. All music must be stopped before a mosque at the time of namaz or prayer except that of funeral processions of Hindus which can pass any mosque with music at any time of the day or night.

The leading Hindu and Muslim citizens of Surat have agreed to the conditions in the notification and an appeal has been issued to the public to observe these conditions.—A. P.

# REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

## FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till the time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

## "STATESMAN" LIBEL CASE.

### SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S SUCCESSFU APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The Chief Justice and Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment to-day in the appeal referred by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against the finding of Justice Buckland dismissing the suit brought by him against the proprietors of the "Statesman" claiming one lakh of rupees as damages for publishing a libellous article. Their Lordships reversed the order of the lower court and awarded damages for one thousand rupees.—A. P.

### THE JUDGMENT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

In the course of a lengthy judgment in the "Statesman's" case the Chief Justice held that the article was defamatory, as it was not comment, but assertion of a fact. While agreeing that defendants were entitled to refer to the fact that the Viceroy and the Governor had caused the arrest of the plaintiff because they were satisfied that he was a terrorist, the Chief Justice said that in a matter of so great an importance to the plaintiff, it was very necessary that they (the defendants) should refrain from conveying to the ordinary readers an opinion of their own, which was, in effect, reiteration of the charge of criminal conduct. In such a matter, the journalist who does not exercise a reasonable degree of care and skill to make plain the limits of his intention, may quickly drift into repetition of the accusation into the suggestion that it must be true, into the opinion to that effect. If he had done so, and if the fair meaning to an ordinary reader brought him to the conclusion that the plaintiff had been guilty of the crime, it was in his Lordship's opinion, erroneous to say that he was merely commenting upon the statements of another (Lord Lytton's speech). Proceeding, his Lordship said that if the intention of the writer was limited in the manner now alleged for defendants, expenditure of a few words could have made this clear; and in the absence of very plain notice to the reader that the guilt of the plaintiff was not being affirmed. His Lordship thought that the words used by the writer in this case carried him over the border-line. If this was so, then in his opinion, there was little substance in the rest of the defence.

His Lordship would be sorry indeed to lay down anything new on this subject, and he quite appreciated that great officers of the State might have in the course of their duty to decide and sometimes even to declare that an individual had been guilty of crime. But it was always open to the individual to wait until the accusation was repeated against him by a private person or a newspaper, as the opinion, or assertion, or suggestion, of such a person or newspaper, to come into Court to clear his character, and to obtain such relief in damages from his accuser, as might be appropriate to the circumstances of the case. His Lordship added that he could not say that the plaintiff had done all that law permitted to vindicate himself.—Free Press.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 30.. At a public meeting held yesterday, a general board of cricket for Ahmedabad was formed, with the object of encouraging the game of cricket in Ahmedabad, fixing local and outside matches, inviting teams from outside, and sending out representative teams from Ahmedabad.—A. P.

Nagpur City, January 29.—The District and Sessions Judge Mr. Staples delivered judgment yesterday in one of the riot cases known is Tantapeth Murder case in which one Mussalman was murdered and sentenced four Hindu accused to be hanged and four others to be transported for life.—Free Press.

## LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CHIN

(Continued from page 7.)

forces must interfere and establish "order."

IMPERIALIST POLICY.

The imperialists stick at no lie; on the contrary, they have the most perfectly trained staffs of liars the world has ever been inflicted with, and great use they make of them.

Because Chinese workmen have joined Trade Unions, and have fought for improved conditions, because they have given evidence of a growing disposition and capacity to raise themselves from their slave environment for this and for no other reason, the British Imperialists have ordered out the fighting forces, have turned on the guns and have given banking to reactionary militarists, as in the case of Wu-Pei-fu, and more recently Chiang Kai-shek.

The imperialists pretend that the Chinese are terrible Communists. But the Chinese however are primarily concerned about getting a decent standard of life. And they are learning from the behaviour of the imperialists that they must take whatever action may be necessary to check the bombastic behaviour of the foreign capitalist who gives nothing, but robs the Chinese hand over fist.

Meanwhile we British Trade Unionists must demand from the British Government that Trade Unions shall be legally recognised in "concession" areas. Cannot action be taken to approach the Government to get this done? If it can it will be of real value.—Free Press.

## FATAL RESULTS OF INOCULATION

### ELEVEN CHILDREN DIE: SIX IN CRITICAL CONDITION

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Sydney.—In conformity with the decision of the Bundaberg Borough Council to immunise children from diptheria, medical officers inoculated a batch with serum stated to have been obtained from the Commonwealth Health Department. Eleven of the batch have since died and six are in a very critical condition. The district is panick stricken. Medical assistance is being hurried from Brisbane.—Reuter.

## THE FOURTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Johannesburg.—Bright weather favoured the resumption of the play in the Fourth Test Mateh on a fairly fast wicket and before a small attendance. England were all out for 265. Bissett took four wickets for 43, and Hall six for 100. South Africa then going in had made 38 for 2 at lunch.—Reuter's Special.

## MAHARASHTRA PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

### CONGRATULATES MR. NARIMAN ON HIS ACQUITTAL

POONA, Jan. 30.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held here yesterday passed a resolution congratulating Mr. K. F. Nariman on his acquittal.

A sub Committee consisting of Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Mr. Jasvantray Mehta was appointed to recommend the articles that should be boycotted in accordance with the resolution of the Congress. The Committee also decided to issue specific instructions to all Congress Committees in Maharashtra with regard to the harta on 3rd February and the subsequently programme of work.—A. P.

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IT IS VERY RISKY AND UNSAFE TO LEAVE YOUR HOMES
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## BURMA MAIL DISASTER

### DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

### PASSENGERS' SPLENDID RESCUE WORK

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

Mr. Hascott, Agent of the Burma Railway, in the course of an interview relating to the accident on the Rangoon-Mandalay Lines, said that on getting news of the disaster early on Saturday morning, he, accompanied by the principal medical officers of the railway and their assistants, left for the scene of accident by a relief train. He found European and other first and second class passengers working hard to rescue the injured. He paid a warm tribute to them, and particularly to the splendid work of the Rev. Mr. Case of Pyinmana and Mr. Rintoul of Messrs. Stewart, Rai Baran and Co., Rangoon, who were passengers by the train. The position of the wrecked engine and the vehicles was astounding. The engine lay in the bed of the stream with a bogie third class carriage on the top of it, and close by lay another bogie third class carriage, while the luggage van lay some distance away. The dead bodies and the wounded persons could be seen lying around, about and under the wreckage. Railway gangmen did wonderful work from early on Saturday morning till well into the night, apparently tireless.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

In his opinion, and he would stake his reputation as a railway man of many years' experience, on his statement, the accident was caused by a deliberate effort to wreck the train, and that effort had unfortunately been successful. He was not able to say at present what the reason for wrecking the train could have been. It might have been for looting the passengers during the excitement of the disaster, or it might not. If it was for that purpose, evidently the miscreants were frightened away by the extent of the havoc caused. One thing that went to bear out the belief that it was deliberate tampering with the line that caused the wreck was that the fishplates that had been removed from the line had been neatly laid by the Line, with the bolts beside them. He refused to allow them to be touched until the arrival of the Township Officer and the Police, when he had some of them wrapped up and sealed and made them over to the officials and did the same with four others of which he took possession himself. He sympathised deeply with Mr. Gabriel, the driver, who had been married only three months.—A. P.

### INJURED PASSENGERS DIE IN HOSPITAL

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

According to the latest information, all the passengers who were taken to Kyauktaga Hospital after the railway accident on the Mandalay Line have died, including seven deaths already reported. Driver Gabriel is reported to have rendered about eighteen years service and not three months, as reported before.—A. P.

### DETAILS OF CASUALTIES

RANGOON, Jan. 30

The District Traffic Superintendent of Toungoo, wiring from Kyauktaga, after giving the names of the injured persons further rescued from the wreckage or the dead in Kyauktaga Hospital, says that thirtynine were killed or died in the accident, eight were seriously injured, and twelve slightly injured. There is still the possibility that further bodies may be found when all the wreckage is cleared —A. P.

## SIR A MUDDIMAN AT ALLAHABAD

### FIRST ENTRY INTO CITY AS GOVERNOR

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

Allahabad gave an enthusiastic welcome to His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman to-day on his first entry into the capital as Governor. From early morning, the streets were thronged, and contingents from schools, and public institutions which had been allotted places along the route assembled in holiday attire to welcome the new Governor. The special train steamed in punctually at eight o'clock. On the platform there was brilliant assemblage of Rajas and Nawab and civil and military officers in full uniform or robes of office. High Court Judges, and a number of leading non-officials. His Excellency was received by Mr. J. C. Smith, Commissioner of the Division, Colonel Commandant Orton, and Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice. The usual presentations of principal civil and military officers and non-officials over, His Excellency and party drove to the Government House in motor cars along the decorated route, assembled crowds cheering as the procession passed by.—A. P.

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| 19. | Superior Vest | 225 |
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| 33. | Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded) | 100 |
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| 34. | Playing Cards (1 Pack) | 75 |
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| 36 | Toothbrush | 75 |
| 37. | Toothcream Colgates | 75 |
| 38. | Toothcream Kolynos | 75 |
| 39. | Pair of Garters (Gents) | 75 |
| 40. | Comb | 60 |
| 41. | Fountain Pen | 50 |
| 42. | "Mayflower" Propelling Pencil | 50 |

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## SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

(From a Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 27.

A conference of 500 landholders of the Ratnagiri District held under the presidency of Rao Saheb R. K. Karandikar at Ganpati Pulyen emphatically condemned the Small Holdings Bill which is under consideration of a Select Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council. A Landholders' Union was established under the Chairmanship of Rao Saheb G. B. Ranade with Rao Saheb Karandiker as Secretary for taking all necessary steps to safeguard the rights and interests of landholders.

## SPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS

LONDON, Jan 30.

Rugby.—In the fourth test match at Johannesburg, England yesterday scored 233 for seven wickets, (Wyatt 58, Tyldesley 42, Sutcliffe 37). In the International Rugby match Belfast yesterday, Ireland beat France by twelve points to eight.

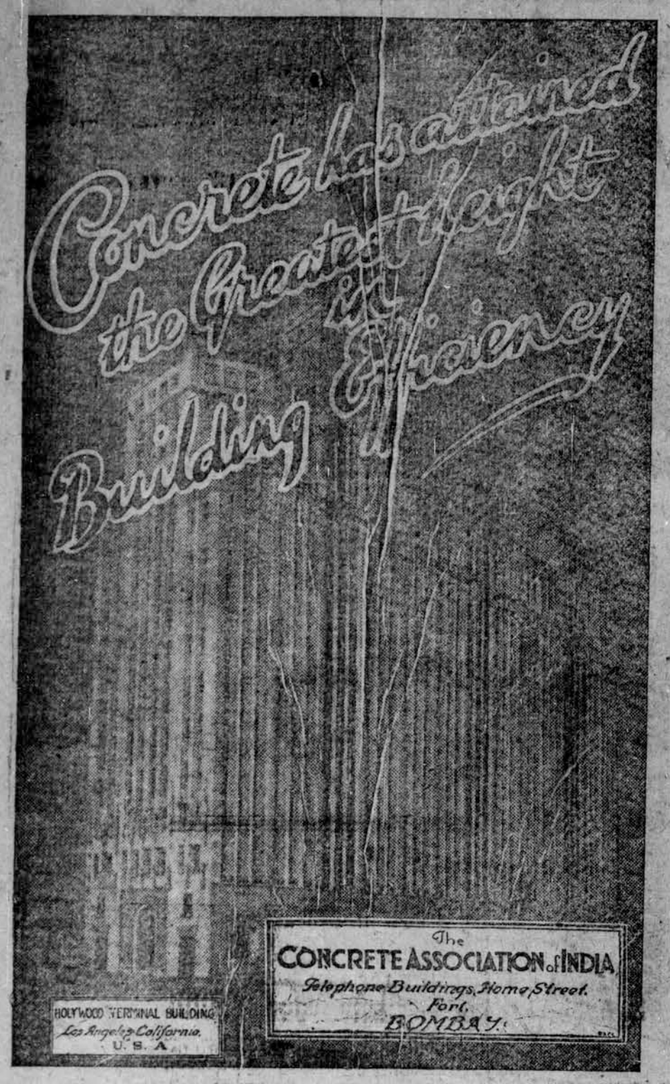
The New South Wales Rugby team completed their tour with a second meeting with London at Twickenham, the game for the second time, ending in a pointless draw. The tour in England, Scotland Ireland and Wales embraced 28 matches, and of these the Waratahs won 22 lost four, and drew two. In International engagements, England and Scotland won victories against them but they beat Ireland, Wales and France. 'The Observer" says that they have played throughout the tour in the best spirit, and their visit has been one of the tonics of the season. Other papers pay similar tributes.—B. O. W.

## NEW AIR PORT AT CROYDON

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Rugby.—The great new air port at Croydon which comes into use on Monday embodies the results of nine years' experience in the working of regular high speed passenger air services. As the big Handley Page Napier and Silver Wing airliness of the Imperial Airways arrived from the Continent yesterday, they were taken to the sheds of the new station to be ready for their start from the new ground on Monday. Built at a cost of £200,000, the new terminus has a huge domed entrance and Looking hall, customs and immigration inspection halls, and a fifty feet high control tower.—B. O. W.

Rangoon, January 29.—The Myaungaya Municipal Committee and the Myaungaya District Council presented His Excellency Sir Charles Innes with welcome addresses yesterday.



Tired Nerves

When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

Stimulants and drugs will not restore your nerves and renew your energy. These do more harm than good. Only the nerve restoring nourishment obtained from food will build up your nerves and give you perfect health.

The food which is richest in nerve restoring nourishment is "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage which supplies that nourishment in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Drink "Ovaltine" after a day's hard work. It will banish fatigue, restore your nerves and give renewed energy and vitality.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa—the best of Nature's Tonic Foods. There is nothing just as good or so delicious in taste. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

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*Sold by all Chemists and Stores*

P.I.54.

## GANDHIJI AND SWARAJYA PARTY

(Continued from page 6.)

consent and permission of the Congress duly given to me I am leading in that constructive programme as President of the All-India Spinners' Association. And the Spinners' Association is the creature of the Congress, a creature that works by dint of perseverance and systematic efforts ultimately to absorb the creator itself. Those who have real belief in the efficacy of non-violence for obtaining the freedom of their country cannot but believe in Khadi and put their shoulder to the wheel so that it may become universal in this country. They would talk of no other lead before this becomes an accomplished fact. If any one asks me for a lead and ignores the lead I am really giving, I really wonder whether the questioner has understood the implications of the struggle or of non-violence. . . . ."

### THE END AND THE MEANS.

The Congress is largely shorn of its past glory to-day, it has not the power to work out its resolutions. For this also prominent Non-Co-operators have blamed Gandhiji. When Gandhiji knew that Congress was drifting towards the sands of futility why did he not stop the drift? Why did he not take the leadership of the Congress instead of binding himself and the Congress hand and foot to the Swarajya party? The reply is simple. I believe that Gandhiji found that the Swarajya party who wanted to dominate the Congress was a combination of very devoted and trusted Congressmen of all provinces. He also knew that the party as constituted would look more to the end which was the attainment of Swaraj than to the means to that end. He felt that if this party was opposed or for the matter of that defeated by the counting of votes such an atmosphere of jealousy and ill-will would be created that the injury to the Congress would be greater than the injury which would come to it by its being led by the Swarajya programme. He preferred to help them to run the Congress. If they were successful, well and good, if not then the folly of the course of the party would be demonstrated more effectively than could be done by the counting of votes. At the same time it would raise no dust of jealousy or ill-will within the Congress.

### HEALTHY ATMOSPHERE.

To-day the Swarajya party is weary and the Congress has gone down considerably in its influence but there is no poisonous party strife to capture the Congress. I consider this clearance of atmosphere to be the fruit of Gandhiji's surrender to the Swarajya party.

Belgaum, Cawnpore and Gauhati these three Swarajya directed Congress years ended at Madras. After this Gandhiji has given out his painful warning which eventually reaches the Swarajya party which is at once the object of his protection and esteem.

It is time for the Swaraja party to consider whether they should regard Gandhiji's programme if not the only but as at least a joint programme for resuscitating the Congress.

## REMODELLING OF GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

### CHANGES TO BE MADE IN CONSTITUTION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

A meeting of the Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith was held last evening to change the present creed of the Vidyapith and to remodel the whole institution. Discussions were not over yesterday and were continued this morning. Mahatma Gandhi, the Chancellor presided and took an active part in framing the new constitution. It was resolved that with a view to change the constitution of the Vidyapith and to make it more efficient, and for thorough fulfilment of its ideals a permanent body of 18 persons, be appointed with all powers of the present senate, the latter body being abolished.

IDEALS OF THE VIDYAPITH.

The new body will have charge of all properties of the Vidyapith and full control over its management. Members of the body shall be pledged to principles of Non-violence, Truth and spinning. The ideals of the Vidyapith will be to create physically national sound workers of character, and teachers and other members should believe in non-violence and truth as the means for the attainment of Swaraj and should regularly spin and put on Khaddar. The Vidyapith will now pay more attention to industrial education so far as it supports the country and that major portion of wealth and services of teachers would be utilised for the spread of national education in villages. Necessary attention will be paid to physical training.—Free Press.

## PANGARKAR BUVA AND INDORE ROMANCE

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I am authorized by Mr. L. R. Pangarkar to state as follows regarding a letter published at page 7 of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 16th January 1928 under the headlines "Pangarkar Buva of Nasik to help in nuptials."

I have shown the whole letter to Mr. Pangarkar and he authorizes me to say that the every word, every single syllable of the whole report so far as it concern Mr. Pangarkar is utterly false and without any foundation.

(a) Mamtanzin Bahadur R. B. Purandare the house-hold Officer, Indore, has never met Mr. Pangankar at Nasik.

(b) The said gentleman has never sought his help in bringing about this wedding and converting Miss Miller into a Hindu.

(c) That Mr. Pangarkar has no intentions of co-operating with the Maharajah and help these nuptials.

(d) It is true that Mr. Pangarkar was given Rs. 31,000/- for his literary attainments and especially for his religious lectures. He was specially invited by the Maharajah for these lectures. But this was six year ago. The sum was sent by the Maharajah to him as a token of his appreciation. To connect that donation with the present affair is mischievous perversion.

So you will see that your correspondent is absolutely mis-informed. Mr. Pangankar is a recognized Marathi scholar, a graduate and Editor of a monthly magazine in Poona. He is also known as a religious lecturer. He has made a valuable addition to the Marathi literature by writing more than two dozen books in Marathi some of which are appointed as text books for B. A. and M. A. courses by Bombay and Nagpur Universities. Thus clearly he is a layman and a literary man doing useful work in literature and religion. He is neither a Shenkaracharya nor even a Shastri.

Therefore I strongly hope that you will help in removing this mis-representation about Mr. Pangarkar contained in the letter of your correspondent.—Yours, etc.

P. H. GADRE.

Nasik, January 26.

## *WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?*

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas)**

### SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you have modicum of brains and wealth; but you think your life's sole concern is to pass yourself as a modern Tennyson or Scott or even Macaulay or Pitt. After the efforts of about a dozen hours you will produce some versical nonsense (an F-1 product from a C-1 brain) and pass it on to all friends as your efforts of a few minutes after a stormy brain wave, a mental blizzard, so to say. Of course, this presupposes the consigning of your outbursts to the kind care of the editorial W.P.B. by the Tyrants of Blue Pencils. You are expert in the habit of observation, and would often detect a delinquent, like a shrewd yellow-puggried "King's representative" who lays his merciless arm of law on the scruff of the shoulders of a suspect from his mysterious movements. But, you are a greater thief than the wretch who steals his neighbour impelled by hunger and thrown out on the road by unemployment. You are, truth to tell, a literary thief of an exalted order—a plagiarist. You do your work of piecing together borrowed parts so deftly, and garnishing the efforts with a deceptive exterior that even the authors who are looted of their treasure would not recognise their children from a cursory glance. But shrewd critics will at once find out and retort like a critic of olden—and therefore better—days who was once shown a poem full of literary theft and burglaries done in broad daylight by an alleged poet. The former said: "You have brought me a wonderful caravan of camels tied together; let any one but untie the cord wherewith they are tied, and each of them will return, to his original master." If you have a hooked nose—and the stars say that many persons coming under their sway will have such a nasal beauty—you will be a local Napoleon. Of course your conquests will be, not on the field of battle, but, besides the one mentioned above viz. the literary field, on the larger and attractive ones of smart-set societies. Anyway, big conquests and the end like that of the great warrior are writ large on your short "Kapala" (brow). You are a miniature "man of Destiny."

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AUSTIN SEVEN.

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Over the same period, the running upkeep and repairs of a motor cycle combination I last ran 80% MORE THAN THOSE OF THE BABY AUSTIN!

One of the points that has really surprised me is its road holding powers.

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Yours faithfully, F. H P.

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## The SWISS WATCH.

Much capital is made by 'cheap line' watch dealers out of the fact that the goods they offer are 'genuine Swiss' watches.

While the finest watches in the world are produced in Switzerland, it is unfortunately true that the cheapest and worst originate there also. The claim of the 'cheap line' dealer to sell 'genuine Swiss' watches therefore 'cuts no ice.'

Just as polished brass looks like gold so 'cheap line' watches resemble good watches. This outward resemblance keeps the 'cheap line' dealer in business.

Unless you choose a watch bearing a Name known for good quality, you may find that you have purchased brass instead of gold, a watch which is a toy instead of a time-keeper.

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***Who'll finish first?***

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

*Of all Chemists and Bazaars.*

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENGLAND


## VIVEKANAND ON SHANKARACHARYA.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission has contributed an article on "Swami Vivekananda" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the last Saturday's date. In the concluding part of his article Swami Vishwananda writes.—"It is an irony of fate that in the birth-place of Shankaracharya, the greatest exponent of Adwaita philosophy, untouchability exists in its worst form."

It will be interesting to know Swami Vivekananda's views on Shankaracharya. Swami Vivekananda, undoubtedly, had reverence for Shankaracharya but he had greatest reverence for Gautama Buddha.

"Lokamanya Tilak used to say," writes Swami Vishwananda "He (Vivekananda) was Shankara endowed with the heart of Gautama Buddha." Lokamanya's remark is significant. Lokamanya does not describe Swami Vivekananda only as a great intellectual giant like Shankaracharya but also a man endowed with the loving heart of Gautama Buddha feeling for the low, downtrodden, the suppressed classes and even the prostitutes.

We always use the phrase "fierce like tiger but meek like a lamb" which means that meekness of the lamb is wanting in the tiger. Similarly Lokamanya's words "Shankara endowed with the heart of Gautama Buddha" signify that the heart of Gautama Buddha was wanting in Shankaracharya. In the letters of Swami Vivekananda we find the following references about Shankaracharya:—

"Shankara seemed to have been more Pandit with much narrowness of heart. Where is that love, that weeping heart at the sorrow of the others? Dry pedantry of the Pundit—and the feeling of only oneself getting to salvation hurry-scurry."

In another letter we find the following:—

"Shankara had not the slightest bit of Buddha's wonderful heart, dry intellect merely, for fear of Tantras, for fear of the mob, in his attempt to cure a boil he amputated the very arm itself." The Editor of the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda while writing a footnote to this remark says:—

"In his anxiety to defend the purity of the Vedic religion against the excesses of Tantrikism, which was capturing the rank and file of his countrymen, Shankara neglected the problem of the latter, stigmatised as Sudras by the Vedicists. This is perhaps the meaning of Swami Vivekananda's remark. It seems he could never forgive Shankara for applying in his commentary on the Brahmasutras the old logic of forbidding Vedic rituals to the Sudras, the modern question of their right to higher modes of worship (Upasana) and knowledge (Jnana) of the Jnanakanda."
—Yours, etc.

R. K. MEDHEKAR,

Dadar.

## 'LANGUAGE ISLE' IN EUROPE

### A QUEEN'S GERMAN COLONY IN RUSSIA

What he very happily termed "language islands," were described by the German Ambassador, Dr. Sthamer, in his presidential address to the Modern Language Association at University College, London.

Speaking on the Development of Modern German, he said that there were a number of isolated districts in the world where German was spoken, and where it had developed along different lines from the mother country.

One such "language island" existed in Russia, among a million and a half German-speaking people forming a community originally settled by Catherine the Great. They still retained their distinctive German character and speech.

In the United States, the great melting-pot for languages, it needed scarcely three generations to turn immigrants into Americans, even in language.

PIDGIN GERMAN.

In the townships of the Middle West, a kind of pidgin German was talked by those who had forgotten their old tongue and not yet learned a new.

The forces which had the greatest effect on the development of the German language, from an international linguistic point of view were sport and science. The development of science in Germany has made a knowledge of German an essential part of equipment of a scientist chiefly because the progress of science was so rapid that books could often not be obtained in translation untill they had been somewhat superseded by later discoveries.

The partial knowledge of a language by being acquainted with its commercial and technical side was not to be recommended. It was only through the speech of the mass of the people that the national spirit was expressed.

## EIGHT YEARS OF PROHIBITION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On January 16th, the United States will have entered upon its ninth year of National Prohibition. The moral and economic advantages of this law are very little disputed; the gains, both commercial and industrial are enomous. Millions of unemployed at the time of the last "wet" year were not only completely absorbed by the impetus given to trade, largely due to Prohibition, but millions more have been found work as they landed from Europe and elsewhere. The fact is, money formerly spent on alcoholic liquors amounting to more than £400,000,000 is now being turned over in channels of more useful service to the community. This is one of the big factors beyond dispute in the Prohibition issue.

Another big result of the Prohibition law is the lowered Death Rate which dropped from 17 to 11. 6 per 1,000, competent authorities telling us that at least one million lives have been saved through this reduction. Schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions have outgrown their capacity of accommodation. Workers are becoming shareholders in railways, mines, factories and stores, and thousands are getting away from the crowded tenement-life of the city to houses of their own in the suburbs, travelling to and from in motor cars bought out of their savings and spending their leisure time in the woods and countryside with their families.

Church Membership has increased by the million. There has never been a time when so many people belonged to the various religious organisations of the country.

Drink-caused poverty and vice are things of the past and as Miss Jane Addams, founder and superintendent of Hull House, Chicago, says, "It seems like another world. We have hardly any more squalid homes and neglected families to deal with. I would not see the old system again for anything."

America is to be congratulated upon the splendid success of this great social law. It is undoubtedly one of the greatest moral and economic reforms of the past hundred years.—Yours, etc.

GUY HAYLER,
Hon. President,
World Prohibition Federation.
Lawson House,
190, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. 1.

## THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

### MINISTER ON NEED OF REVISION

The annual social gathering of the Maharashtra High School was clebrated on Saturday evening under the presidentship of the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, in the school compound at Lower Parel which was nicely decorated with flags.

Mr. S. K. Bhide, while proposing Diwan Bahadur to the chair dwelt on the disinterested work of Mr. N. M. Kale, the founder of the school.

Principal Kale then took a short review of the progress of the school. The school had a library, Co-operative Stores, Debating Society and a Volunteer Corps. Excursions to different places were a special feature of the activities of the school. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the audience to help the Institution and thereby promote the cause of education among the backward and intermediate classes. After dialogues and distribution of prizes, Diwan Bahadur Harilal addressed the large gathering.

He said:—I appreciate the dialogue of the students and thank the teachers for preparing them for the same. I should like to impress upon the teachers that they should not teach the students to cram particular things for examination purposes, but should try to inculcate upon their minds to appreciate what they learn. The teachers should make efforts to develop what is within a boy by training his powers of observation and reasoning. They should also take special care as regards the instructions imparted. In the profession of teaching what is required is the love which the teacher has for his work and towards the children in his charge.

DEFECTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM

Our education at present has assumed a more or less mechanical character and it is essential that the same should be modified at the earliest opportunity. One way to secure this is by means of introducing vocational and technical education, and I thank Mr. Kale for his idea of joining technical classes to the school when the finances permit. We have very hazy notions about what should be done in this matter and I hope that the two Committees recently appointed by the Government of Bombay would revise our course of studies and formulate schemes in definite manner and determine when mechanical and vocational training should be engrafted in the primary and secondary education; and I appreciate the efforts made by Mr. Kale to direct his attention as far as it is possible to training of a really utilitarian type.

At this critical juncture I should like to draw the attention of the young generation to the importance of physical culture and I like to impress upon the young students to devote their attention on this point."

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 31 1928

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# BURMA PRINCE'S CHALLENGE.

## DUEL WITH SIR H. BUTLER?

## VICEROY REQUESTED TO UMPIRE

## ECHO OF QUEEN'S CREMATION

**An extraordinarily interesting letter has been sent to Lord Irwin by Prince Latthakkin, son-in-law of the late King Thibaw, in course of which the Prince asks the Viceroy to grant him certain prayers in connection with the cremation of his Royal father-in-law and mother-in-law, or in the alternative the Prince requests for His Excellency's permission to fight a duel with Sir Harcourt Butler, the ex-Governor of Burma, against whom the prince has a number of grievances. The Viceroy has not only been requested to sanction the duel, but also to discharge the function of an Umpire.**

From—K. M. Latthakin,

Son of Ex-Field Marshal, the Duke and Duchess of Ngape, Mindat and Manthagy of Burma, and Son-in-law to their Majesties the late King and Queen of Burma.

To—His Excellency and Governor General of India, Delhi, India.

Dated, Springburn, Kalimpong, the 12th December 1927.

Your Excelleney,—From the official reports Your Excellency will be aware that we two of us, the second daughter and son-in-law of the late King and Queen of Burma, left Kalimpong on the 31st of December 1925 with an attempt to go to Burma on foot journey, as a protest against the very unjust and unmanly action of H. E. Sir Harcourt Buttler's Government in Burma, in respect of the funeral of Her Majesty the late Queen Ashin Namdaw Paya of Burma and of the removal of the dead bodies of their Majesties to Burma from Ratnagiri. The Government did not give us the information the death of the Queen mother even. Later we only got the telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma stating that Sir Harcourt regretted that his Government could not pay up the travelling expenses for us for Burma.

2. At that time, we both were taken very ill and our physical bodies did not follow our spirit. We stopped at Dak Bungalow of Kankipong until 15th March, 1926.

3. During our stay at Kankipong, Mr. P. J. Griffith, the Magistrate of Kalimpong came and saw us on the 6th of February, 1926, saying that he was sent by the Government of India to enquire personally what we wanted. I told him the following three things:—

(a) That the King and his two Queens should be buried together in the same place and buried at Mandalay by the side of their father the late King Mindoon—Mindayagyi-Paya.

(b) and (c). The last two things, being, personal ones and to have no confusion with this letter they will be omitted.

MR. GRIFFITH'S REPLY.

4. Mr. Griffith in reply to the above, said in a written letter that he was forwarding all the particulars concerning our case immediately, that he was asking for an immediate reply by wire that he noted that I agree to remain at Kankipong waiting for an answer until 15th March, 1926.

5. In April 1926, at Senji, I got Mr. Griffith's letter dated 15th April 1926 stating that he was sorry to say that he had no reply for me from the Government of India yet, and wishing us for our sake to give up the idea of going to Burma on foot.

6. In reply to his, I wrote to the effect that though there was no reply, we were happy to feel that he had done his duty and thanking him for his sincere desire in not wishing us troubles and hardships and assuring him that we would avoid those that can be avoided.

7. In connection with our above mentioned object No. 3 (a) of the removal and burial of the dead bodies of their Majesties together in the same place at Mandalay, we have plans, one of which we have tried and the other we are going to experiment just now, have to make known to Your Excellency and the Government together with their particulars.

8. The one tried, is the said foot journey plan. It is simply on Passive Resistence. Principle, which after practical experiences, I found the Government like it, but theirs tears like crocodile, considering the long deaf and dumb attitude and lip sympathy of the Government.

9. Unfortunately or fortunately I have had a long sickness during which I had time to reconsider our plan and to examine ourselves systematically and in separate unit and also to consider the callous attitude of the Government and how to deal with it in another honourable form by altering the plan. We are among of those who believe and try to live on such ideals as Budha's Middle Path, Reincarnation Karma, etc. These enable us to shake off the rigidity we have adopted and to change the plan, as well as the attitude as much as the growth of our consciousness and power of discrimination are concerned.

To be brief, the alternate plan is thus—we two had the solemn discussion of the particulars of the following plan and ultimately we have decided as follows:—

(a) That I should, in English write to His Excellency the Viceroy finally demanding our father and mothers to be just and manly enough to make over to us and the Burmese nation to bury as we said in above.

We would venture to suggest that the two royal dead bodies in Ratnagiri should be sent to Burma by battle ship direct from Bombay or by special train from Bombay to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Burma by battle ship in consultation with us and the Burmese nation. We approve nothing less than the above way, however, if the British Government cannot be pleased to spend so much money for the expenses of battle ship and special train, we would further suggest that the bones of the King and the second Queen be taken out from the grave in the presence of those whom we would authorise and pack and send them to us and the Burmese nation by parcel post. We recognise that the dead bodies of the King and Queens not only belong to their children, but belong to Burmese nation also. This removal of the dead bodies from Ratnagiri should be done not later than the cold season of 1928, if there be no European wars. We should be made known clearly and decidedly before the departure of Sir Harcourt Butler from Burma's shore, or if Sir Harcourt leaves his England address as requested by me before the end of February 1928 whether this will be done or never.

We should trust that the Government of India, headed by your Excellency the Englishmen whose nation is famed as brave and noble foe to their opponents, would be frank and clear enough not to say in reply vaguely as done in Lord Reading's time by such statement as, "Not yet ready or prepared." nor by keeping silent to this letter.

(b) That in case if the British Government cannot be pleased to comply with our rightful and dutiful demand, I, the K. M. Lathakin to challenge for a dual fight through your Excellency the Viceroy to H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor of Burma, whom we understand is fundamentally responsible for this supremely unjust and unmanly action in respect of our above demand.

As we confirmed, Your Excellency the Viceroy and the Government will be pleased to confirm the above statement of our decision.

In case of decision for dual fight, we will negotiate with Sir Harcourt with what weapon and where and when and how would fight. While suggesting, I have to say that I have some Himalayan bows and arrows. If H. E. Sir Harcourt would like to fight with my bows and arrows, I shall be pleased to offer him the most suitable ones to him. They have different velocities and can be shot from one hundred to three hundred yards' range according to the pulling strength of men's arm, as well as the length and weight of arrows. But if Sir Harcourt will disapprove of the weapon suggested, I shall say he should give me a firearm weapon the kind of which he would use. As I have no firearm he shall have to give me for this purpose. I propose Calcutta or Kalimpong the place for fight.

13. In the history and lives of English people, as much as my limited knowledge of English is concerned I have never heard or read, that the challenge of dual fight made, had ever been refused by the opponent. This knowledge and the Kurushetrian, Midilan and Christ's punishment ideals led me to decide this method to use in emergency case like this. Is it not very serious to be refused to such rightful and dutiful demand for one's dead parents' bodies? If Your Excellency is a man, you will say, yes oh sure! and find no human excuses to refuse such demand—sacred demand for the dead bodies of one's parent—just to be buried in their homestead and keep the three dead bodies together and that is all! Why fear this armless and helpless little Burmese nation's frown? They will be forgetting the past and are forgiving; or is it the fear for expenses? but we all can be responsible for it; or is it simply a mischief? then there must be dual fight with the responsible mischievous maker. But this is not a force I mean to be used by mere flashing of spirit and physical strength. Far from these, although I will aim and shoot straight to the opponent's physical body, with the strength of my muscular arm and weapon and his and my physical bodies may be broken and shattered, yet I shall never mean to kill my opponent, or any.

KSHATRIYA VIRTUES.

I mean to do my duty as full as possible. I mean by our fight to try to revive in me, in British Government and in all concerned the ancient right and justice loving Kashtrian (not caste and race but temperament) manly spirit which was built on the ideals of those battles by Krishna and Arjuna of Indian literature in the battle of Kurukshetra and Mahasada, the Bodhisattva of Burmese literature in the battle of Midila. Jesus Christ of the Bible also had force or violence in the form of punishment instead of battles and fights. Surely, the force I mean is quite different from the force used by Your Excellency's Government, which, is cowardly, idealess and non-uplifting. There is full absence of practicing even the fewer virtues like the justice and manliness not big game shooting I mean, though it is of something. I mean to try and exact the sense of honour, manliness and justice at least, I mean to awaken the densely formed delusions or ignorance existed in most of us. I would observe and point out that if they are awaken and revived, the world we live in would be greatly much more happy and peaceful.

WANTED REAL RULERS.

This is the principle factor of the wise rulers of our forefathers' time to which many now-a-day call ignorant and uncivilised on account of their simplicity and vagueless hearts and livings, yet they wonder how forefathers ruled big Empires with harmony, peace and prosperity. In case of inevitable wars, without crying for allies, they always engaged in a single nation fight, and often a single general fight even, when they found that their nations is wearied of war, they made the war end in a few minutes' fight, and by more word of honour, and the victor taught the conquered nation the ideals of manliness and justice simply not to be misunderstood and mischievous again. While the British rulers of the 20th century, foster the religion of cowardism and dishonourliness to their to theid subjects, with the low idea that to hold India and Dominions down, is to teach the degene- dishonourliness to their subjects, who trampled down their fellow subjects ignorantly, are praised, titled and made the Blue Knights of the British Empire. Is the wall of the British Empire built on the sand? Their base policy is, that subjects must seek favour and mercy from them, or else their position would be as the captives in the hands of savages, who mock their honour. That is driving down million ignorant souls to hell. No doubt, these things are not easy to reform in a few years' time and it will not be reformed unless and until the English nation can and will produce English rulers who will possess the keen sense of honour and who know what sacrifice means for regenerating cause. To produce such rulers is a heaven to British and all concerned. The science of the East that deals with the life proves it.

RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

To be brief, now we are in such circumstances that the question of right and justice and duty concerning our case should be settled. When good and straight words failed to settle and awaken the sense of honour, we should see if it can be settled by good and straight duel fight, it is just the human civilisation's standard method and principle of settling the questions of right and justice. Our grieving heart cannot believe that the British Government though they like the dolls only, the British do not in their true heart hate those citizens who are not dolls, while on the other hand we are fully aware of the deluded fact that it is simply a matter of shutting the right by the so called for seeing traditional policy. But one question—far seeing what?

Why do the Government not hate us?

Why do the Government hate us?

The above questions are facing both the Government and ourselves gravely. It is only the stern justice and manliness can simplify them and create the kingdom of Heaven on earth.

In conclusion I should tdust that Your Excellency will be good and straight enough to let us know in reply at an earliest convenience, whether we are to expect the dead bodies of our parents for their removal and burial as mentioned in above at a definite date, or I to prepare for the duel fight with Sir Hadcourt for the settlement of right and justice. British Government is so mighty, unjust and unmanly, the lives of earnest and incere well wishing citizens are always in danger quite helplessly If it is the plan of God to be so just to make us greater, nobler and more serviceable to beings then od future is bright and beautiful.

In September last, serious illness brought us to Kalimpong Hospital from Senji. We are now staying in Kalimpong changing the plan as the General in the battle field, who cannot always use the same method. The same can be applied to the Government, I am now recovered from illness and it.

Wishing Your Excellency a happy and illumined Christmas and New Year.

I remain,
Your most faithfully,
K. M. Latthakin.

Letted to Sir Harcourt

To H E. Sir Harcourt Buttler, The Governor of Burma, Government House, Rangoon.

Spdingburn, Kalimpong, 10th December 1927.

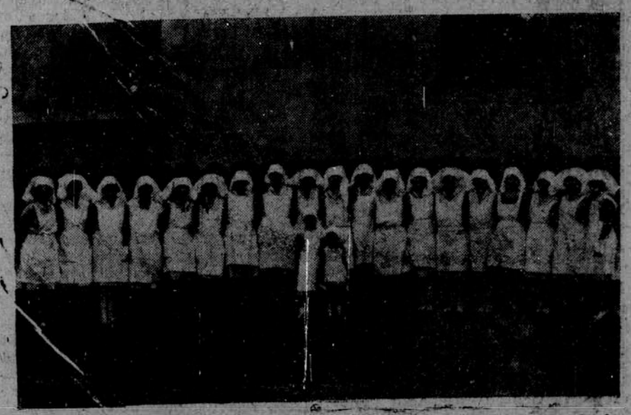
Your Excellency.

We shall be glad and thankful to you if you will please leave with us your England address so that we may send you letters in connection with our affairs, they are both for your sake and ours' I am also sending you an official letter within a few days I hope you will get it before your departure.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
K. M. Latthakin.

Son-in-law to T. M. the late King and Queen of Burma —"The Rangoon Mail."

A view of the amusement section of the 5H week at the Cooperage. On the right can be seen the sliding board under construction.



A group of the European lady workers who have volunteered to work for the 5H week fete. —"Chronicle" Photos.

# TRUTH ABOUT WAR.

## MAKING A MEAL OF FELLOW BEINGS

(BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE.)

(The following reply was sent in a letter by the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, to an English correspondent who had asked him the question whether it was right to warn, in the strongest possible manner, his sons against the terrible scourge of war and the insensate waste and horror of all warfare—whether to do this was consonant with the highest ideal of patriotism.

The correspondent, who was unknown to the poet, related that he himself had been through the Great War, having enlisted in August, 1914. He knew, therefore, from a long and intimate experience what war really was. But others had told him that war always had been and always would be; that it was a "necessity" for the education of man's soul, inasmuch as it taught manliness, fortitude, etc. Therefore, as a grateful admirer of the poet's writings, he ventured with diffidence to ask his opinion.)

When some desperate dreamer, in a prehistoric age, prophesied to our remote ancestors that their custom of making a meal of their fellow-beings was anti-social and immoral—and therefore doomed to disappear—he, I am sure, was contemptuously told that not only was this consanguineous appetite eternal in Man's nature, but also helpful to him in the cultivation of an intelligently heroic form of pack-mentality, required for the constant need of man-hunting. We can be quite certain that the members of his community convincingly silenced him by eating him up, which they did with holy unction for the good of their nation. But the unfortunate prophet and his opponents both had their theories supported by later history; for the human instinct of cannibalism changed its physical character and took an economic aspect. While such a change was beginning to shape itself, there were vigorously virile persons who lamented the good old days and despised the prevalence of a morbid sentimentalism that suppressed the time-honoured nutrient art of man-slaughter—the art that promoted unscrupulous courage rude callousness, healthy and masculine.

I know that the sprit of fight is ingrained in man; but the urging is also inherent, in him to transmute its nature from the brutal to the human. When he has passed through his present stage of physical ferocity, he will still, no doubt, have more than enough to fight about, but on a higher plane, intellectual, moral and spiritual. There was a time in the West, not very long ago, when men were burnt alive for holding opinions different from those of the majority. That time has ceased; and the burning alive of intellectual and spiritual heretics has changed its process from the physical to the moral. This, though often quite as unjust and cruel as the earlier process, presages a course of higher modification.

To-day, the fact of war is only too evident; but the feeling among a fairly large body of men that war is not good, even if "necessary," is inevitably working towards its removal. In the physical universe, man in spite of his want of wings, ever dared to dream that he would fly through the air. That seemingly absurd wish has been fulfilled only because he continued to dare against a contradiction of congregated facts. Is it at all fair on man feebly to say, that this indomitable spirit of his will ever fail him in his great moral adventures, and that some of the things that are spiritually hurtful will never be vanquished? Those of us who dare express our faith in a future containing a more humanly perfect social adjustment than now, from which the brute has been ostracized, are maturing that fulfilment every moment; and any mere negation of faith, however muscularly powerful for the moment, will never be able to resist its progress—for the truth in man, as distinguished from the animal, is moral; and that truth is eternal.—"Foreign Affairs."

## JUSTICE FOR A DEAD HERO

### CAN A MAN'S RECORD BE BLOTTED OUT?

Should a record of crime against a man, afterwards killed in the war, remain on the criminal records?

The Recorder, Sir Henry Maddocks, raised the point in his charge to the Grand Jury at Birmingham.

He said that he had a touching letter on the subject from the brother of a man who had made the great sacrifices for his country.

"Could not the conviction be erased in view of his expiation?" wrote the brother.

Sir Henry said it would require an Act of Parliament to do that. A conviction stands for ever. Pardon does not remove the record.

"It appeals to me greatly," continued the Recorder. "It may be a pure matter of sentiment, but it would be justice to those who have given their lives in the service of their country if their transgressions, so far as is humanly possible, should be blotted out."

He concluded by asking the Grand Jury if they were in agreement with him to make a presentment to him which could be forwarded to the proper quarter

This suggestion was carried out.

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